

County Borough



of Huddersfield

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

JOHN M. GIBSON, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

FOR THE YEAR 1950.

7/4/50 *ack.*

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HUDDERSFIELD :

PRESTON BROS. AND CO., PRINTERS, FOX STREET.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUDDERSFIELD,
NOVEMBER, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of
THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health Services for the Year 1950.

The work of the Health Department has proceeded quietly throughout the year in its already established channels, undisturbed by any outstanding events or innovations.

The only new feature to record was the application of those sections of the Corporation Act, 1949, which necessitate the registration of hawkers of food and their premises, the registration of hair-dressers and barbers and their premises, and the licensing of establishments for massage or special treatment. The powers conferred by the Act in these matters were welcomed by the professional organisations concerned, for their members feel that the high standard of conduct and hygiene maintained by the majority should be observed by all.

It will be noted that amongst the causes of death, lesions of the heart and blood vessels claimed highest place with a total of 901 deaths, and reference to earlier Reports will show that the number of deaths under this heading has been increasing. It must not be assumed too readily that this increase has been caused by the rush and anxieties of present day life, for it is due mainly to the fact that the expectation of life of the average person is rising, or, in other words, that people are living longer. As we grow older our arteries become gradually less elastic, and so the heart must use greater force to keep the blood circulating. The result is that strain on the heart is increased, blood pressure rises, and, at the same time, the blood vessels themselves, due to the loss of their elasticity, become more liable to rupture. Moreover, however long we may live, some part of the body's mechanism must break down eventually, and very many of the deaths now attributed to heart trouble are in reality due to senility.

The steadily increasing number of deaths attributed to cancer is also, to some extent at any rate, due to greater longevity, for, whilst there is evidence to suggest that cancer in certain parts of the body is increasing, it is well recognised that the prevalence of this disease increases rapidly with advancing years.

A table has been included in the Report which shows the numbers of cases of tuberculosis notified during the past twenty years, and the numbers of deaths which were caused by this disease. It will be noted from the table that both the notifications of tuberculosis and the deaths attributed to it have fallen fairly rapidly during these years. For a time the notifications fell more rapidly than

deaths, but now the reduction in deaths has been dramatic since the introduction of intensive treatment with streptomycin and p.a.s. whilst there has been a slight tendency locally for notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis to increase. This increase may have been caused to some extent by overcrowding resulting from housing difficulties, but a contributory cause has been an influx of foreign workers who had suffered great hardship during the War. It is always well to remember that however great our success may be in regard to treatment, prevention is even better, and we must ever keep in mind that the care given to the individual must take into account his surroundings and his contacts—whether these may be in his home, or in his workshop or office.

Pneumonia, although not very infectious, is still included in the list of notifiable infectious diseases. Its fatality rate has been greatly reduced since the introduction of the sulphonamides and penicillin, but the fact that it was responsible for 32 deaths last year indicates that it must still be regarded as a serious condition when contracted.

From the other notifiable infectious diseases there were only 2 deaths—1 from measles and 1 from meningococcal meningitis.

Diphtheria was one of the most dreaded of the infectious diseases amongst children in years past, but now it has practically disappeared, thanks to the success of the protection conferred upon children by immunisation. Indeed, with 83% of school children immunised, it has almost disappeared altogether, for no children have contracted the disease during the past three years. Two cases of the disease were notified last year, but both patients were adults. The occurrence of these cases is a reminder that the infection has not disappeared completely and so the immunisation campaign must be continued on as vigorous a scale as ever.

Whilst whooping cough caused no deaths during the year, it was widely prevalent, and there can be few diseases which give rise to such distressing symptoms. Protection given by immunisation against this disease is not yet so reliable as in the case of diphtheria, for which we can claim a 90% protection against infection, and a 99% protection against death. Nevertheless, experimental work on a large scale has been carried out and, as a result, a vaccine is now available which affords a considerable degree of protection. Steps have been taken to offer this protection to all children in the Borough whose parents are willing to accept it.

Poliomyelitis was, fortunately, not so prevalent in 1950 as in 1949; 7 cases were notified, compared with 57 in the previous year. All the cases occurred in clean, well furnished homes, where there was no overcrowding, and it was impossible to trace the source of contact, either of a direct or indirect nature, between any two of the cases; they were widely scattered over the town and throughout the year. In two of the cases the resulting paralysis was severe, but, fortunately, no deaths occurred. Seeing that evidence has been produced in certain areas pointing out that some of the cases which occurred in those areas had followed immunisation, it is worth recording that none of the local patients had been immunised within three months of contracting the disease.

During the past two years Sonné dysentery appears to have been prevalent, not only in Huddersfield but in many other areas in the West Riding. There is reason to believe that the number of cases notified—53—represents only a very minor proportion of the cases which occurred, for the type of infection was mild in character with symptoms lasting not more than three or four days, and, consequently, many patients who contracted the disease never reported the matter either to their family doctors or to anyone else. Most of the cases notified related to children attending Day Nurseries, where the greatest care is necessary to prevent a spread of infection once it is introduced. Schools from which cases were reported were widely scattered, and at only one of these did more than four cases occur.

Little reference is made now-a-days to the term "Zymotic Diseases," but this term was used in all Health Reports in years past, and under it were included the seven diseases which were most dreaded at that time—smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, typhoid fever and diarrhoea. For the sake of comparison the grouping has been continued in one of the statistical tables included in this Report and a glance at this table shows that in the last fifty years the death-rate from this group of diseases has fallen from 1.41 to 0.02—in other words, the death-rate from these seven diseases is now only one-seventieth part of the rate which prevailed at the beginning of the century. It would be difficult to find a better illustration of the triumph of preventive medicine.

The infant mortality figure for the year of 26 was the lowest ever recorded. It was lower than that of England and Wales as a whole—29.8—and well below the average of the Great Towns—33.8. When attention was first focussed on the infant mortality rate more than fifty years ago, a rate of 140 to 150 was generally expected. A rapid reduction followed the application of measures then introduced to teach mothercraft and to safeguard the health of the growing child, but few of the pioneers of that time could have believed it possible that such a dramatic reduction in the infant mortality rate would result from their efforts, or, in other words, that such a saving of young lives would occur.

The work of the Ambulance Service, recorded in statistical form in the Report, shows the demand now made upon this service by the general public. A graph is also included which demonstrates at a glance how the demand continued to increase during the year. More recent figures suggest that the demand has now become more stabilised, particularly in regard to stretcher cases. Radio control, now in operation, has added not only to the efficiency of the service but also to its economy.

The outstanding problem in the Health Service, for which a solution is long overdue, is housing. During the course of the year the Health Department receives many callers, many complaints, and many requests. In years past the majority of these related to nuisances of various kinds, but prior place must be given now-a-days to requests in connection with houses. Day after day, mothers, and occasionally fathers, seek personal interviews to explain the unsatisfactory conditions under which they are compelled to live and the

adverse effects these conditions are having upon their own and their children's health. Their homes are visited, and defects are remedied whenever possible, but, in spite of this, overcrowding and other unsatisfactory conditions persist. These can be relieved only by the provision of additional houses, for which the supply continues to be far short of the demand. Last year altogether 266 houses from all sources were erected, but this is considerably less than the pre-war rate of building, for there were 1,428 erected in 1938, and there are now 4,628 names on the waiting list of applicants.

Next to housing in order of importance, and closely associated with it, is the care of the aged. Very many more people are now living to old age than formerly, and, unfortunately, a considerable number reach the stage when, through infirmity of mind or body, they are unable to care adequately for themselves. All such people desire to remain in their own homes as long as possible, and some who could, undoubtedly, be more adequately dealt with in institutions cannot be admitted to such institutions owing to shortage of accommodation. It has been calculated that approximately 5% of persons over sixty-five years of age require institutional care. Of the remaining 95% living in their own homes, probably 25% require assistance of some kind, and approximately 10% are confined most of the time within their own homes. The greatest consideration possible must be given, therefore, to any arrangements that can be put into operation to help these people. Such arrangements cannot be stereotyped in character, for no two cases are entirely alike; individual needs must be considered, and, whilst a great deal of help can be given, and is given, by home helps, district nurses, and health visitors, we have here a field in which voluntary workers can be of inestimable value. In this connection credit is due locally to the Citizens' Advice Bureau, and the Women's Voluntary Services, whose members have given guidance, help, and comfort in many cases.

Another section of the population for whom there is not sufficient institutional accommodation available at present is that unfortunate group classified as mental defectives. Responsibility of providing this accommodation is no longer a function of the Local Authority since all colonies for the mentally deficient were linked with hospitals and transferred by the National Health Services Act to Regional Boards. Due to this transfer the position in Huddersfield has become really serious for, as explained in the previous year's Report, cases can no longer be admitted to St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster, by four of the County Boroughs (including Huddersfield) which had borne the major portion of the cost of building and equipping that institution and previously held a right to the major share of its accommodation. Most parents struggle to keep their children at home as long as possible, but having reached the stage when they find they can no longer continue that struggle it is little comfort to them to be told that the defective's name has been added to the waiting list of an institution already full to capacity. They feel quite naturally that they are being harshly dealt with when, due to an arbitrary geographical division of the country into regional areas, they can no longer claim for their children the accommodation which was special provided for them by their Local Authority.

In submitting another Annual Report, I again take the opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to the staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and help. The interest they have taken individually in their work and their co-operation one with another have been much appreciated, for these are the factors which lead to efficiency. To the Chairmen and Members of the Health and other Committees responsible for the Health Services, I express grateful thanks for their never-failing support and encouragement.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN M. GIBSON.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

COMMITTEES—End of 1950.**HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., J.P.).

Chairman - Alderman R. H. BROWNE, J.P.

Deputy Chairman : THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., J.P.)

Alderman J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor F. Harker
„ A. P. Nichol	„ G. Jessop
„ J. Oldroyd	„ H. Jones
Councillor H. F. Brook	„ N. Lander
„ J. L. Brook	„ F. Lawton.
„ A. L. Gardiner	„ T. J. Moran
„ M. C. Gee	„ W. Pickup
„ N. Green	„ G. Tomlinson

HEALTH (AMBULANCE AND SANITARY) SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., J.P.).

Chairman : ALDERMAN J. ARMITAGE, J.P.

Deputy Chairman : ALDERMAN J. OLDROYD.

Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor F. Harker.
Councillor M. C. Gee.	„ N. Lander.
„ N. Green.	„ W. Pickup.

HEALTH (HEALTH CENTRES) SUB-COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., J.P.).

Chairman - Alderman J. ARMITAGE, J.P.

Deputy Chairman - Councillor H. JONES.

Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor N. Lander
„ J. Oldroyd	„ F. Lawton
Councillor F. Harker	„ T. J. Moran

Mr. F. W. Shepherd, F.R.C.S.

(Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association)

Deputy - Dr. D. F. Barrett.

Mr. H. D. Stephens, L.D.S.

(Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the British Dental Association)

Doctor L. E. Lucas

(Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield)

Mr. James O. Hutton

(Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society)

HEALTH (HEALTH SERVICES) SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., J.P.)

Chairman : The Mayor (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., J.P.).

Deputy Chairman : COUNCILLOR H. JONES.

Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor G. Jessop.
Councillor J. L. Brook.	„ T. J. Moran.
„ A. L. Gardiner.	„ W. Pickup.
„ M. C. Gee.	

Doctor F. J. Sale

(Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association - Deputy-Doctor J. Sheard).

Mrs. J. L. Brook.

Mrs. J. L. Dawson.

Doctor J. Sheard

(Representing the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee).

HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., J.P.)

Chairman : COUNCILLOR H. F. BROOK.

Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor N. Green.
Councillor J. L. Brook.	„ N. Lander.
„ A. L. Gardiner.	„ F. Lawton.

Doctor D. K. Bruce,
(Medical Superintendent, Storthes Hall Mental Hospital).

Doctor W. L. Ingham
(*Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of
Huddersfield*).

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., J.P.)

Chairman : The Mayor (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., J.P.)

Deputy Chairman : COUNCILLOR J. A. BRAY.

Alderman J. E. Lunn.	Councillor C. Hickson.
„ A. P. Nichol.	„ T. Jackson.
Councillor H. Brook.	„ G. Jessop.
„ A. England.	„ M. L. Middlebrook-Haigh
„ M. C. Gee.	„ A. T. K. Sykes.
„ N. Green.	

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief School Medical Officer :
JOHN M. GIBSON, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health :
Miss Marjorie Haynes, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :
Miss Dorothy B. Thomson, M.D., M.B., Ch.B.
Miss Margaret M. Bodoano, M.B., Ch.B.
Mrs. Joyce M. Brockington, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Part time).

Consultant Obstetricians :
W. S. Dickson, B.A., M.D., M.A.O.
E. Gledhill, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Health Visiting Staff : Miss May Tracey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss Lilian M. Green, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Left 31-12-50)
Miss Marion Hood, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. Elsie M. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. Ethel Crossley, S.C.M. (Part time) (Left 9-11-50).
Mrs. Margaret Rosier, S.R.N. (Left 31-5-50).

Day Nurseries :

Matron—Brackenhall	Mrs. Winifred Wing, S.R.N.
Greenhead	Mrs. Alice Gaiger, S.R.F.N.
Leeds Road	Mrs. Ruby E. Coull, S.R.N.
Milnsbridge	Mrs. Margaret Dawson, S.R.F.N.
Southgate	Mrs. Ivy M. Budd, S.R.N.

District Midwifery :

Superintendent in charge :
Miss Alicia Carroll, S.R.N., S.C.M.

DISTRICT NURSING.

(Under the agency of the Queen Victoria Nurses' Association).

Superintendent : Miss Alice S. Moore, S.R.N.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Consultant Chest Physician :
R. N. Walker, M.D., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Visitor : Miss Catherine Vickers, S.R.N., E.T.A.

MILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent :
John M. Gibson, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Removal Officer : Frank Wood.

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRE.

Home Visitors : Frank Wood.
Miss May Tracey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

LABORATORY.

Medical Officer in charge : Miss Honora J. Twomey, M.D., D.P.H.
Laboratory Technician : Miss Toni Frank.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

Analyst : Raymond Mallinder, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

SANITARY SECTION.

Chief Sanitary Inspector	abce	Dennis Drake.
Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector	bce	George Foster.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	bce	William W. Townsend.
	cd	Wilfred Wiles
	bce	Samuel E. Cousins-Mercer (left 31-12-50)
	cd	George Bower
	cd	Gwyn B. Owens
Housing Inspectors :	abcd	Eric Drake.
	bcd	Frank Ellain.
Pupil Sanitary Inspector		John S. Iredale.
Disinfestation Officer :		George Tong.
	a	Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
	b	Smoke Abatement Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
	c	Meat Certificate.
	d	Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.
	e	Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Duly Authorised Officers :	Ernest W. Hoyle.
	Mrs. Ada L. Carter.
Deputy Duly Authorised Officers :	Frank Wood.
	Tom Netherwood.
Supervisor, Scarleigh Occupation Centre :	Robert T. Ruston.

DOMESTIC HELP.

Organiser :	Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.
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AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulance Officer :	Tom Netherwood.
Deputy Ambulance Officer :	Geoffrey Lunn.

CLERICAL SECTION.

Lay Administrative Officers :	Bernard Pilkington.
	Miss Alice Berry.
Finance Officer :	Stanley Horn, A.C.I.S., F.R.Econ.S.
Wages Clerk :	John L. Ellis.
Statistical Clerk :	Miss Lilian Blackhurst.
Clerks :	Donald Cartwright.
	John M. Blackburn (left 17-11-51).
	Eric Wood (O.H.M.S.)
	Malcolm T. Dunn (O.H.M.S.)
	Lionel S. Hodgson (commenced 27-11-50).

Secretarial Section :

Clerks :	Miss Florence A. Wilkinson.
	Miss Avril C. Mason (left 24-9-50).
	Miss Jean Almond (commenced 16-11-50)
	Miss Glenys M. Hirst (left 15-5-51).
	Miss Christina E. A. Wilson (left 22-7-51).
Shorthand Typists :	Miss E. Patricia Bray.
	Miss Brenda Howarth.
	Miss Rita Seymour (left 28-2-50).
	Miss Joan Edwards (left 22-4-51).

CONSULTANT & CLINIC SERVICE.

Ophthalmic Consultant and Refractionist :	W. M. C. Gilmour, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
Orthopaedic Surgeon :	W. Barclay, F.R.C.S., M.B.
Aural Consultant :	W. O. Lodge, F.R.C.S., M.D.
Skin Specialist :	A. J. E. Barlow, M.D.
Senior School Dentist :	Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
Dentists :	Thomas H. Madden (Registered Dentist).
	Mrs. Gertrude H. Walker, L.D.S. (Part-time) (left 22-11-50).
Dental Attendants :	Mrs. Peggy Gadd (formerly Miss Peggy Lightfoot).
	Miss Maureen Young.

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1950.

(Rates calculated on Registrar-General's Figures).

Situation of the Borough :	Latitude varies from 52°36'28''N. to 53°41'40''N. Longitude varies from 1°43'26''W. to 1°53'36''W.
Elevation :	Varies from 150 feet to 1,246 feet above sea level.
Area of the Borough :	14,149 acres.
Population :	1931 Census — 113,479. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1950 — 129,600.
Density of Population :	1950 — 9.15 persons.
Number of Inhabited Houses :	1931 — 31,650.
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books) :	31st March, 1951 — 41,700.
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers :	1931 Census — 32,109.
Rateable value of the Borough 1st April, 1951 —	£1,017,010.
Sum represented by 1d. Rate :	£4,000.

LIVE BIRTHS.

Registered Live Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	...	...	...	1942
Illegitimate	...	...	...	108
BIRTH RATE—HUDDERSFIELD	...	...	...	15.04
BIRTH RATE—England and Wales	...	...	...	15.8
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	...	...	...	17.6

STILL BIRTHS.

Registered (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	...	...	...	57
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2
RATE PER HUDDERSFIELD	...	...	...	0.44
1,000 England and Wales	...	...	...	0.37
POPULATION 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	...	...	...	0.45

DEATH RATE.

Registered Deaths	...	...	...	1772
DEATH RATE : HUDDERSFIELD	...	...	...	13.72
England and Wales	...	...	...	11.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	...	...	...	12.3

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Deaths	...	...	...	271
DEATH RATE—HUDDERSFIELD	...	...	...	2.10

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Illegitimate deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
INFANT	HUDDERSFIELD	...	...	...	...	...	26
MORTALITY	England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	29.8
FIGURE	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns (including London)	...	...	...	...	...	33.8

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Huddersfield No. of Deaths	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE & STILL) BIRTHS.		
		Huddersfield	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)
Abortion with sepsis ...	...	...	0.09	Figures not available
Other Abortions ...	...	...	0.05	
Complications of pregnancy and delivery	...	...	0.54	
Sepsis of childbirth and puerperium ...	1	0.50	0.03	
Other complications of the puerperium... ..	2	1.00	0.015	
TOTALS	3	1.50	0.86	

VITAL STATISTICS OF HUDDERSFIELD DURING THE YEARS 1911 to 1950 (Inclusive).

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	NETT BIRTHS		NETT DEATHS			
		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under one year of age	
				Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 nett Births
1911	108,144	2122	19.69	1635	15.17	281	132
1912	109,512	2056	18.84	1507	13.81	199	97
1913	110,882	2196	19.50	1664	14.77	227	103
1914	112,265	2030	18.08	1649	14.69	227	112
1915	112,265	1935	17.29	1830	16.35	212	109
1916	115,390	1906	17.20	1674	15.11	198	103
1917	107,969	1650	15.29	1431	13.29	132	80
1918	105,818	1575	13.35	1762	16.65	158	100
1919	105,346	1519	12.66	1692	15.81	144	95
1920	112,301	2102	18.02	1497	13.37	169	80
1921	116,776	2049	17.60	1481	12.72	178	87
1922	111,900	1827	16.38	1469	13.17	137	74
1923	111,600	1752	15.75	1404	12.62	126	72
1924	111,800	1627	14.32	1587	13.97	159	97
1925	112,000	1631	14.61	1494	13.38	112	69
1926	111,900	1559	13.98	1424	12.77	90	58
1927	112,100	1574	14.09	1667	14.92	117	74
1928	113,000	1537	13.65	1495	13.27	102	66
1929	113,100	1439	12.77	1688	14.98	114	79
1930	113,100	1531	13.33	1527	13.29	85	56
1931	114,300	1398	12.27	1570	13.78	86	62
1932	114,000	1335	11.75	1447	12.74	70	52
1933	114,000	1297	11.42	1711	15.06	64	49
1934	114,500	1435	12.58	1539	13.49	84	59
1935	115,000	1397	12.19	1597	13.93	63	45
1936	115,300	1441	12.30	1651	14.10	91	63
1937	123,030	1543	12.78	1724	14.28	94	61
1937 For rates	121,173						
1938	126,240	1769	14.13	1643	13.12	117	66
1938 For rates	125,630						
THE RATES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS ARE CALCULATED ON THE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL							
1939 Birth rate	126,600	1606	12.73	1769	14.06	115	72
1939 Death rate	126,200						
1940	123,000	1541	12.57	1924	15.70	115	74
1941	112,590	1577	12.91	1862	15.24	130	80
1942	120,000	1712	14.04	1708	14.01	148	86
1943	117,700	1905	16.24	1751	14.93	98	51
1944	115,990	2196	19.00	1650	14.27	95	43
1945	115,560	1835	15.93	1769	15.36	97	53
1946	121,560	2271	18.74	1777	14.67	113	50
1947	123,960	2555	20.68	1812	14.67	137	54
1948	127,400	2189	16.92	1712	13.23	72	33
1949	128,300	1965	15.37	1888	14.77	67	34
1950	129,600	1942	15.04	1772	13.72	51	26

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES		Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 45 years		45 and under 65 years		65 and upwards	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	21	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	11	4	1	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	4	7	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ...	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	14	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	6	8	18
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	42	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	29	3	11	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	6
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	75	71	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	5	19	25	48	40
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1
16. Diabetes ...	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	100	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	20	20	77	130
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	120	70	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	44	14	74	54
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	21	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	5	13	14
20. Other heart disease ...	159	213	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	27	27	127	180
21. Other circulatory disease ...	21	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	16	23
22. Influenza ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
23. Pneumonia ...	20	12	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	9	2	6	8
24. Bronchitis ...	64	45	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	21	5	42	38
25. Other disease of respiratory system ...	10	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	2	3	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	6	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	5	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	3	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	15	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	13
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	5	9	4	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases... ..	81	105	17	15	2	—	1	1	3	4	16	14	42	71
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	7	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	2	2	1
34. All other accidents ...	22	15	1	—	2	—	1	—	6	—	5	—	7	15
35. Suicide ...	19	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	12	3	3	2
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	872	900	31	20	8	6	8	6	53	49	254	176	518	643

DEATH RATES 1901, 1921, and 1931 to 1950.

YEAR	Estimated Population at the middle of the year.	From all causes, and at all ages	Children under 1 year.	Children over 1 yr and under 5 years	In persons aged 65 years and upwards.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES							Violence and Accidents	Respiratory and System Diseases
						Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Whoop'g Cough	Typhoid Fever	Diarr- hoea	Seven Zymotic Diseases	
1901	95,351	16.64	3.02	1.23	4.38	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.94	1.41	4.46
1921	116,776	12.72	1.52	0.49	3.14	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.34	3.16
1931	114,300	13.78	0.75	0.30	6.38	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.17	2.66
1932	114,000	12.74	0.62	0.22	6.13	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.11	2.17
1933	114,000	15.06	0.56	0.39	6.82	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.43	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.64	3.14
1934	114,500	13.49	0.74	0.35	6.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.38	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.48	2.28
1935	115,000	13.93	0.55	0.27	6.79	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.34	2.68
1936	115,300	14.10	0.78	0.32	7.10	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.18	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.33	2.45
1937	123,030	14.28	0.78	0.16	7.46	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	2.56
1938	For Rates 121,173 126,240 For Rates 125,630	13.12	0.93	0.15	6.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.015	0.05	1.79
1939	For Birth Rate 126,600 For Death Rate 126,200	14.06	0.91	0.19	7.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.13	1.40
1940	123,000	15.70	0.94	0.19	8.41	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	2.54
1941	122,590	15.24	1.06	0.20	8.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.07	1.88
1942	120,000	14.01	1.21	0.20	7.15	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.13	1.62
1943	117,900	14.93	0.84	0.19	8.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.14	2.27
1944	115,990	14.27	0.82	0.13	7.91	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.14	1.76
1945	115,560	15.36	0.84	0.08	4.84	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.16	1.85
1946	121,560	14.67	0.93	0.09	8.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.17	2.01
1947	123,960	14.67	1.11	0.12	8.65	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.18	1.83
1948	127,400	13.23	0.56	0.16	8.28	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.11	1.29
1949	128,300	14.77	0.52	0.15	9.49	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	1.86
1950	129,600	13.72	0.39	0.11	8.99	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.015	0.02	1.50

The Rates for the following years are calculated on the figures furnished by the Registrar-General.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate.		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)			
			Year 1950	Average 5 years 1945-49			Abortion with Sepsis	Other Abortion	Sepsis	Other Complications
England and Wales	15.8	11.6	29.8	39.2	*	*	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.69
126 Great Towns	17.6	12.3	33.8	44.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead	18.5	12.4	42	62	0.63	0.04	...	...	...	...
Burnley...	15.86	15.43	49	50	0.29	0.11	...	...	...	2.88
Bury	15.39	12.75	20	46	0.27	0.05	...	...	...	1.07
Halifax	15.9	14.8	39	35	0.20	0.05	...	...	...	1.23
Huddersfield	15.04	13.72	26	45	0.28	0.08	...	...	0.50	1.00
Liverpool	20.1	11.6	37	62	0.60	0.08	...	...	0.06	0.36
Manchester	17.65	12.77	38	52	0.58	0.07	0.08	...	...	0.70
Oldham	15.64	14.38	35	48	0.33	0.07	...	...	...	0.52
Preston	17.46	12.88	32	52	0.29	0.06	...	...	...	...
Rochdale	15.3	14.7	47	45	0.43	0.04	...	...	...	2.13
Salford	18.9	12.9	43	54	0.40	0.07	...	...	...	...
St. Helens	17.9	10.1	39	58	0.41	0.03	...	...	0.48	1.44
Stockport	15.13	13.14	35	45	0.32	0.04	...	0.46	...	1.92
Wallasey	16.64	12.73	29	46	0.41	0.01	...	...	...	0.46
Wigan	16.08	12.57	43	56	0.41	0.08	0.71	...	...	1.14
									...	0.71

* Not available.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.													TOTAL CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.												
	At Ages - Years.													Green Lea and Royal Infirmary												
	At all ages	Under 1	1 — 2	2 — 3	3 — 4	4 — 5	5 — 10	10 — 15	15 — 25	25 — 35	35 — 45	45 — 55	55 — 65	65 — 75	75 and over	Green Lea	Royal Infirmary	P.R.M.H.	S. Luke's Hosp.	Mill Hill Isolation Hosp.	Bradley Lane	Trinity Street	Private Nursing Homes	St. Luke's Hospital	TOTAL	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	1	1	2
Diphtheria ...	2	1	...	1	2	2
Dysentery ...	53	2	10	8	6	2	11	3	6	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Erysipelas ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	2	9	1	3	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5
Food Poisoning	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	1181	29	89	148	181	197	520	12	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
Pneumonia ...	84	7	1	6	3	3	5	4	3	5	4	6	15	12	10	...	1	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	13
Poliomyelitis ...	7	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Scarlet Fever	360	...	7	15	41	26	183	62	19	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	335	...	...	...	...	...	335
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ...	528	41	60	92	99	73	158	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Totals	2251	79	167	270	334	301	878	83	35	20	21	9	28	13	13	1	17	7	332	...	...	...	...	...	407

CASES OF NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT At Ages - Years.															TOTAL CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.										
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 — 2	2 — 3	3 — 4	4 — 5	5 — 10	10 — 15	15 — 25	25 — 35	35 — 45	45 — 55	55 — 65	65 — 75	75 and over	Green Lea Infirmary	Royal Infirmary	Maternity Homes		Mill Hill Hosp.	Isolation Hosp.	Private Nursing Homes		S. Luke's Street Hospital	TOTAL	
		P.R.M.H.	S. Luke's Hosp.	Bradley Lane	Trinity Street																					
Cerebro-Spinal Fever Obs.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Chicken Pox ..	7	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Croup ..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria Obs. ..	8	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
Dysentery Obs. ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gastro-Enteritis ..	8	5	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
Meningitis... ..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mumps ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
Para-Typhoid Obs.	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pemphigus ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Poliomyelitis Obs.	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Quinsy ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever Obs.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tonsillitis ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total ..	55	11	3	3	3	1	15	2	8	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	55

POLIOMYELITIS.

Details of cases of Poliomyelitis notified during the year 1950 :—

	Male	Female	TOTAL
Adults	1	2	3
School Children	—	1	1
Under school age	—	3	3
Number of cases notified			7

Temporary loss of power	3
Paralytic Cases	4
Fatal Cases	None
	7

Treated in Hospital	4
Isolated at home	3
	7

Months in which the cases were notified :	
January	1
August	2
September	2
October	1
November	1
Total	7

SONNÉ DYSENTERY.

Details of cases of Sonné Dysentery notified during the year 1950 :

Total number of cases ...	53
Adult cases ...	11

Children of School Age :

Spark Hall County School	1 case
Moldgreen County School	2 cases
Paddock County School	1 case
Longroyd Bridge Voluntary School	2 cases
Waverley Private School	1 case
Mount Pleasant County School	4 cases
Woodhouse Hall Voluntary School	1 case
Almondbury County School	1 case
Total	13 cases

Children under School Age :

Southgate Nursery	2 cases
Greenhead Nursery	18 cases
Milnsbridge Nursery	6 cases
Not attending any Nursery	3 cases
Total	29 cases

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS.

1. LOCAL AUTHORITY. County Borough of Huddersfield. Year 1950.
2. FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (Returned to Registrar General).

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	2	2
3. OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS.

Total Outbreaks - NIL.
4. OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE.

Total outbreaks ...	1.	Total cases ...	2.
---------------------	----	-----------------	----
5. SINGLE CASES.

NIL.

MILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

	Cerebro Spinal Fever			Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis			Diphtheria			Dysentery			Erysipelas			Measles			Meningitis			Pneumonia			Polioencephalitis			Polio-myelitis			Salmon-Typhoid			Scarlet Fever			Typhoid Fever			Whooping Cough			Chicken Pox		
	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL						
Number in Hospital on 31.12.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	18	43	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Number since admitted	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	1	3	10	1	11	4	1	5	17	1	18	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	335	143	478	1	1	1	8	5	13	7	1	8				
Number discharged	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	11	1	12	3	1	4	11	-	11	-	2	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	330	147	477	1	1	1	9	4	13	7	1	8			
Number died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Number remaining in Hospital on 30.12.50	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	14	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

MILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.
NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

	Croup			Observa- tion Cerebro- Spinal Fever			Observa- tion Diph- theria			Observa- tion Dysentery			Gastro- Enteritis			Haemo- lytic Strepto- coccal Throat			Observa- tion Meningitis			Mumps			Obsn. Para- typhoid			Obsn. Polio- myelitis			Quinsy			Obsn. Scarlet- fever			Tonsillitis			Observa- tion Typhoid Fever			Tubercu- losis			TOTAL			
	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out. Dis.	TOTAL				
Number in Hospital on 31.12.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Number since admitted	3	-	3	1	1	2	8	7	15	2	-	2	8	1	9	2	-	2	7	-	7	-	1	-	1	2	3	5	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	23	11	34	461	184	645	-	-	-
Number discharged	3	-	3	1	-	1	7	6	13	2	-	2	8	1	9	2	-	2	7	-	7	-	2	-	2	3	6	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	12	4	16	439	177	616	-	-	-	
Number died	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	12	14	4	18	-	-	-			
Number remaining in Hospital on 30.12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	5	28	60	22	82	-	-	-					

PRIVATE NURSING HOMES.

There are three Private Nursing Homes in Huddersfield — the Kelson Nursing Home was opened on the 2nd March, 1950. These Nursing Homes are inspected periodically by the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Details of the Nursing Homes are given below :—

Name of Private Nursing Home.	Telephone Number	Number of Beds	Remarks.
Trinity Street Nursing Home, 136, Trinity Street, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 151	16	No maternity beds.
Bradley Lane Nursing Home Co., 2, Highfields Road, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 848	16	Includes 9 maternity beds
The Kelson Nursing Home, 95, New North Road, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 6187	6	No maternity beds.
TOTAL ...		38	

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Held at the Health Department, Huddersfield, with the exception of the Brackenhall Clinic, which is held at the Brackenhall Day Nursery.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics : Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 1-30 p.m. to approximately 3-30 p.m.

Birth Control Clinic : Alternate Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

District Midwives' Clinics : Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, from 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

CHILD WELFARE.

Special appointments made during the Sessions held for children under 5 years of age.

Child Welfare Clinic : Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 3-30 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.

Dental Clinic : Monday to Friday—mornings 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.
Afternoons 1-15 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.
Saturday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic : First Monday in the month from 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Immunisation Clinic : Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 3-30 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.

Ophthalmic Clinic : Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Orthopaedic Clinic : Every Wednesday from 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Skin Clinic : Second Thursday each month at 2-0 p.m.

Ultra Violet Light Clinic : Wednesday afternoon from 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Held at 1, Peel Street, Huddersfield.

Monday afternoon	— 2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	} Special Appointments made for each Session.
Tuesday evening	— 6-0 p.m. to 8 p.m.	
Thursday afternoon	— 2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Miss Marjorie Haynes, M.D., B.Sc.,
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Birth Rate.

During 1950 the Birth Rate was 15.04. This is only slightly above the figure for the previous year, which was 15.37.

Infant Mortality Rate.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year was 26. This is the lowest rate yet recorded in the Borough. The total number of infant deaths was 50.

In the age group under 4 weeks the greater proportion of the 32 deaths which occurred was due to prematurity (18) and to congenital malformations (8).

There were 18 deaths in the age group 4 weeks to 12 months. The figures show a marked decrease in the number of deaths from respiratory infections. No deaths of children under 1 year of age from Infantile Paralysis or other notifiable infections were recorded.

Maternal Mortality.

There was, unfortunately, an increase in the Maternal Mortality Rate with a figure of 1.5 compared with 0.49 in the previous year. Three deaths occurred. These were all hospital cases who received adequate ante-natal supervision and skilled treatment in hospital. No deaths from septic abortion were recorded.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The total number of immunisations was 1,147. 469 of these children were immunised by the Public Health Staff, and the remainder by general practitioners. It is estimated that the percentage of children under five years of age who had been immunised at the close of the year was 59.

There were no cases of diphtheria amongst children throughout this year.

During the summer months no immunisations were carried out owing to the fact that cases of poliomyelitis were occurring at the time. The result of this is that the immunisation figures show a decrease from those of the previous year.

Vaccination.

The number of children vaccinated under one year of age was 395. This is an increase on the previous year's figure but is still lamentably small, as it represents only 20 per cent of the number of children born during the year.

Ante-natal Work.

There has been further diminution in the amount of ante-natal work carried out by the Health Staff during the year. The bulk of the work is now carried out by general practitioners under the National Health Scheme and by the Hospital Clinics.

Home Visiting.

The medical staff has consisted of three full-time and one part-time officers. The Health Visiting staff was increased during the year to 6.

Routine visiting of mothers and infants in their own homes by both Medical Officers and Health Visitors was continued.

The housing shortage remains acute and many of the problems of family life are found to be due to overcrowding and lack of privacy.

Investigations for the Rhesus Factor during pregnancy.

Total number of cases investigated	...	...	...	...	499
Rhesus positive	...	...	...	...	398
Rhesus negative	...	...	...	...	101
Percentage of cases investigated which proved to be Rhesus negative	...	...	...	...	20.2
Total number of husbands of Rhesus negative cases examined	...	...	...	...	88
Rhesus positive	...	...	...	...	70
Rhesus Negative	...	...	...	...	18
Percentage of cases of husbands of Rhesus negative cases, who also proved to be Rhesus negative	...	...	...	...	20.4

Children 1 - 5 years of age.

First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	558
Re visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	3671
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	4229
First Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	392
Re Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1576
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	1968

6. Infant Clinics.**Attendances of Children under 1 year of age at the Clinics.**

First Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1134
Re Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1783
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	2917
First Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
Re Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	428
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	948

Attendances of Children 1 - 5 years of age at the Clinics.

First Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1687
Re Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	861
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2548
First Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1571
Re Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	812
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2383

7. Visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health to Post-natal Patients.

First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	886
Re Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	1068
First Examinations of Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Re Examinations of Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	83

Attendances of Post-natal Patients at the Clinic.

First attendances by Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Re attendances by Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
First Examinations of Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Re Examinations of Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	105

8. Additional Visits made by Health Visitors.

Number of visits paid	15023
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9. Patients referred to Consultants, to Private Doctors or to Hospitals.**(a) To Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.****Condition of Patient referred.****Ante-natal Cases.**

Threatened miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Muscular conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hyperpiesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bad obstetrical history	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-involution	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulcer of Leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retroversion of uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Hydramnios	1
Prolapsed uterus	1
Malpresentations	5
Fibroids	1
Conditions of the heart	2
Hypertension	1
Placenta Praevia	1
Unfixed head	1
Multiple pregnancies	4

Children.

Circumcision	14
Naevus	3
Abscess	1
Blood Count	1
W.R. Test	1
Cyst	2
Heart Affection	1
Skin conditions... ..	2
Enlarged cervical glands	1
Umbilical Hernia	3
Cerebral Lesion	1
Abdominal distention	1
Interstitial keratitis	1
Balanitis	1

(b) To Private Doctors.**Ante-natal Cases.**

Nervous Condition	1
Varicose Veins	1
Hypertensions	1

Children.

Phimosis	1
Spinal deformity	1
Inguinal hernia... ..	1

(c) St. Luke's Hospital.**Ante-natal Cases.**

Post maturity	1
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10. Medical Assistance—Calls for help.

Number of calls for help received :

Domiciliary cases	8
Institutions	—

TOTAL	8
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Number of calls for help passed for payment 3

Amount involved £10 5s. 6d.

11. Consultant Services.**Name and Address.****Telephone Number.**

W. S. Dickson, Esq., B.A., M.D., M.A.O.,
Wentworth House,
New North Road,
Huddersfield.

Huddersfield 2335.

E. Gledhill, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.,
Grannum Lodge,
Edgerton,
Huddersfield.

Huddersfield 6539.

12. Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.**Number of Cases notified.**

Borough... ..	6
Non-resident	4

TOTAL	10
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Number of cases treated in hospital 10

13. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Number of cases notified None

14. Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.

Children 1 - 5 years of age.

First attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Re Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1328

TOTAL ATTENDANCES 1409

15. Number of children under five years of age who were immunised during the year

Number immunised by private doctors	...	...	...	...	...	678
Number immunised by members of the Public Health Staff	...	...	...	...	...	469

Number of deaths from Diphtheria None

The percentage of children who had been immunised at the end of 1950, under 5 years of age, is estimated at 59%.

Number of children under 5 years of age vaccinated during the year :—

Number vaccinated by private doctors	...	...	...	...	...	618
Number vaccinated by members of the Public Health Staff	...	...	...	...	...	457

TOTAL 1,075

EXAMINATION OF THREE YEAR OLD CHILDREN.

Number of children examined 1225

Defect.	Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
Malnutrition	12	26
Uncleanliness	—	—
SKIN—		
Minor Injuries	—	1
Other Conditions (Non-Tuberculous)	9	6
EYE—		
Blepharitis	2	1
Conjunctivitis	—	—
Squint	34	7
Other conditions	1	3
Defective Vision	—	1
EAR—		
Defective hearing	1	—
Otitis Media	6	6
Other conditions	2	10
NOSE AND THROAT—		
Tonsils	31	125
Adenoids	2	8
Tonsils and Adenoids	6	89
Other Conditions	6	30
Cervical glands (Non-Tuberculous)	5	160
Defective Speech	2	8
Defective Teeth	72	5
Heart Disease—Organic	—	2
Heart Disease—Functional	—	11
Anaemia	12	4
Hernia	10	6
LUNGS—		
Bronchitis	2	3
Other Conditions (Non-Tuberculous)	5	14
Non-pulmonary glands	1	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—		
Other Conditions	1	1
DEFORMITIES—		
Rickets	18	145
Pes planus	6	12
Spinal Curvature	1	3
Other Conditions	22	46
Other defects and diseases	51	66
TOTAL	320	799

DENTAL TREATMENT UNDER THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.,
Senior Dental Officer.

DENTAL STATISTICS.

Treatment of Expectant Mothers.

New cases	...	...	...	...	...	69
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	175
Fillings	...	...	...	...	...	77
Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	87

Administrations of Anaesthetics.

Local	...	...	...	...	...	5
General	...	...	...	...	...	28
No. of patients supplied with dentures	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of dentures supplied	...	...	...	...	...	—

Treatment of Nursing Mothers.

New cases	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	45
Fillings	...	...	...	...	...	21
Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	52

Administrations of Anaesthetics.

Local	...	...	...	...	...	—
General	...	...	...	...	...	13
No. of patients supplied with dentures	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of dentures supplied	...	...	...	...	...	—

Treatment of Pre-School Children.

New cases	...	...	...	...	...	421
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	698
Fillings	...	...	...	...	...	85
Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	546

Administrations of Anaesthetics.

Local	...	...	...	...	...	44
General	...	...	...	...	...	321

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

A Birth Control Clinic is held at No. 1, Peel Street, Huddersfield, once a fortnight whenever possible. At this Clinic, which is conducted by one of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, advice and assistance is given only to those for whom such help is considered advisable on medical grounds.

The following figures show the number of sessions held and the number of attendances at the Clinic since it opened in October, 1948.

Year.	Number of Sessions.	Number of Attendances.
1948	6	20
1949	15	65
1950	22	111

During 1950 six cases were referred to the Halifax Birth Control Clinic as it was not possible to give advice at the Huddersfield Clinic in accordance with the terms of the Resolution of the Council.

V A C C I N A T I O N S .
NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD.

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION ...	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	TOTAL.
NUMBER VACCINATED ...	395	95	105	140	735
NUMBER RE-VACCINATED ...	—	5	47	288	340
TOTALS ...	395	100	152	428	1075

Number of the above vaccinations carried out by private doctors ... 618

Number of the above vaccinations carried out by Assistant Medical
 Officers of Health on the staff of the Health Department ... 457

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The Orthopaedic Surgeon for the area, Mr. W. Barclay, M.B., F.R.C.S., attends the clinic held in Local Authority premises once per week and the following figures show the number of children dealt with, the conditions found and the attendances recorded. Operations and specialised treatment were carried out at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

Attendances of Children under five years of age.

Cause of Defect.	Type of Defect.	New Cases.	Total Attendances.
Congenital.	Deformity of foot	... 1	... 2
	Torticollis	... 1	... 6
	Dislocation of hip	... —	... 1
	Talipes Equine Varus	... 1	... 3
	Deformity of Toes	... 1	... 6
	Spastic Hemiplegia	... 1	... 1
	Hydrocephalus	... —	... 1
	Deformity of Thumbs	... 3	... 6
	Spastic Palsy	... —	... 2
	Spastic Paralysis	... 1	... 1
	Deformity—Forearm	... 1	... 1
	Disparity in Limbs	... 1	... 1
	TOTAL	... 11	... 31

Acquired conditions.

Rickets.	Genu Valgum	... 43	... 94
	Genu Varum	... 3	... 14
Postural.	Pes Planus	... 6	... 19
Other.	Deformity of Thumbs	—	... 1
	Deformity of Toes	... 8	... 16
	Deformity of Spine	... —	... 1
	Inversion of feet	... 9	... 15
	Lack of muscular development	4	... 7
	Popliteal Bursa	... 1	... 1
	Stenosis left thumb	... —	... 1
	Eversion of feet	... 2	... 3
	Weakness of right leg	... —	... 1
	Ganglion	... 1	... 2
	Scoliosis	... 1	... 2
	Talipes Equine Varus	... —	... 1
	Teno Synovitis thumb	... —	... 1
	Kyphosis	... 1	... 1
	Inversion right leg	... 1	... 1
	Paresis of limbs	... 3	... 3
	Mild Spastic Monoplegia	—	... 1
	Lipoma	... 1	... 1
	Teno-synovitis	... 1	... 1
	Other defects	... 5	... 9
	No orthopaedic defect	... 1	... 4
	TOTAL	... 91	... 200

Treatment recommended.

	Number of cases.
X-ray	2
Hospital In-Patient Treatment	1
Hospital Out-Patient Treatment	7
New appliances or alterations to old appliances	1
Other Treatment	159
	170

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Name of Home.	Number of Beds provided.	Telephone Number
Fieldhead ...	62	Huddersfield 4616
Briarcourt ...	40	Huddersfield 3005
Lindley Moor Receiving Home ...	13	Milnsbridge 574
Oakfield Lodge ...	20	Huddersfield 5766

The Children's Officer took up duty in Huddersfield on the 1st November, 1948, when the administration of the Children's Homes was undertaken by her Department.

The Medical Officer of Health, however, is still the Medical Officer to the staff and children at the Homes. The Homes are visited regularly by one of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health—132 visits being paid by her during the year under review. In addition the Medical Officer of Health himself visits the Homes occasionally.

Routine medical examinations of all the children in the Homes were carried out during the year, the total number of examinations was 715. From September onwards the new, more detailed, record cards were put into use and will be kept up to date for every child.

The health of the children generally remained good throughout the year. Staffing difficulties continued and became acute at times. It has been found increasingly difficult to secure the services of trained, experienced nursing staff, without whom the health of pre-school children particularly cannot be adequately safeguarded.

DAY NURSERIES.

In addition to the Residential Nursery for deprived children which is maintained by the Children's Committee, there are five Day Nurseries in the Borough administered by the Health Committee.

Plans were approved during the year for the erection of a new Nursery to provide accommodation for 57 children. This will not be an additional Nursery, though it will give increased accommodation, for it will replace the present Leeds Road Nursery, which has accommodation for 25 children only. The increased accommodation will be welcome seeing that the demand of mothers for the admission of their children is much greater than can be met at the present time.

When Day Nurseries were opened during the war their chief function was to ensure that mothers, able and willing to do work of national importance, should have their young children properly cared for whilst they themselves were at work. Now the main purpose of the Nurseries is to provide some kind of care and supervision for the children of mothers who, for economic reasons, are compelled to work to support themselves and their children. A fair proportion of the children are illegitimate, but a still larger proportion are from broken homes. It is not known why there are so many such homes—perhaps it is an after effect of the war—but it seems a tragedy that so many husbands should have decided to “walk out” and leave their wives to bring up their children as best they can. A steadily increasing number of applications is being received from women whose husbands are not earning sufficient to meet the needs of the family taking into account the increased cost of living. In some cases the difficulty has been intensified by sickness or by the cost of furnishing a home. It is distressing to find that the wives of many young men called up for Military Service find themselves in the latter category.

The cost of upkeep of the Nurseries is considerable, but it is obvious to anyone visiting the Nurseries that the benefits conferred upon the children admitted are inestimable. The robust, healthy, happy appearance of the children would encourage anyone to say that whatever the cost may be the money is well spent.

During the year the health of the children attending the Nurseries has been generally good. One of the risks incurred by bringing any group of young children together is that infection is likely to be introduced sooner or later, and that when it is introduced it is likely to spread. At one Nursery there was a slight spread of Sonne Dysentery, and at three Nurseries there were outbreaks of measles. There were sporadic cases of mumps, whooping cough and chicken pox.

All the Nurseries are recognised as training centres for Student Nurses, who, after two years service, can enter for the Nursery Nurses Certificate of The Royal Sanitary Institute. Students commence their training, as a rule, at the age of sixteen years and the training received proves of very great value to those who desire to make nursing their career. Seven Student Nurses were successful passing the full examination of the Examination Board during the year.

Nursery	Approved Accommodation	No. of Children on Register 30th December, 1950	Average Daily Attendance	
			0 - 2	2 - 5
Brackenhall	40	43	10.38	26.16
Greenhead	40	48	11.60	26.03
Leeds Road	25	29	1.59	22.53
Milnsbridge	40	44	8.51	27.82
Southgate	40	46	9.63	25.41

HOME NURSING.

Superintendent - Miss A. S. Moore, S.R.N.

Home Nursing in Huddersfield is carried out on behalf of the Huddersfield Corporation by the Huddersfield Victoria Nurses' Association. At the end of 1950 the following staff were employed :—

Superintendent.

Assistant Superintendent.

11 Queen's Nurses.

1 Male Queen's Nurse.

6 State Registered Nurses (Part-time).

2 State Enrolled Assistant Nurses (Part-time).

The following statement shows the number of patients who received attention :—

Number of patients on the books on January 1st, 1950 418
New patients during the YEAR 3582

Patients taken off during the YEAR 3708
Patients remaining on the books on December 30th, 1950 292

Total visits for the YEAR 98379
Children under 5 years nursed 366
Visits paid to children 3447
Operations 22

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AND OTHER CONDITIONS
SPECIALLY REPORTED.**

DISEASE	Bt. Fwd.	New Cases	Con- vales- cent	Hos- pital	Nurs'g Home	Died	Mid- wives	Left Dis- trict	Still on Books	VISITS
Pneumonia ...	4	170	139	18	...	11	...	...	6	2862
Influenza ...	...	23	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	265
Measles ...	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	74
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Complications of Pregnancy ...	3	53	44	6	...	...	...	...	6	693
Complications of Childbirth ...	2	63	60	2	...	...	...	1	2	712
Erysipelas ...	...	11	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	551
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Abortions ...	1	25	23	1	...	...	...	...	2	330
Tuberculosis ...	6	36	11	11	...	7	...	1	12	2143
Measles with Pneumonia ...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Whooping Cough	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	83
Meningitis ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Sticky Eyes ...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Children under 5 years ...	6	360	340	12	...	...	1	...	4	3447

HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Superintendent - Miss A. CARROLL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

STAFF : (a) Residents : 1 Superintendent.
 1 Sister.
 3 Pupil Midwives.
 (b) Non-Resident : 1 District Midwife.
 (c) Domestic Staff : 1 Cook.
 1 Domestic Worker.

The Huddersfield District Midwifery Service, in conjunction with St. Luke's Hospital, is recognised as a Part II. Training School by the Central Midwives Board. During the year under review 9 pupils commenced their Part II. training—6 of these pupils passed their examination in 1950, and 2 in 1951.

The number of cases again showed a decrease, being 257 compared with 265. Also there was a decrease in the number of stillbirths, there being 3 during 1950 compared with 4 during 1949. Among the 257 cases attended by the Midwives there were no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and no Maternal Deaths; no Infant deaths occurred. The number of lying-in visits shown included visits paid to cases discharged from Hospital earlier than the usual period of 14 days. A total of 94 cases were dealt with in this way.

The following is a tabular statement of the work carried out during the year :—

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Cases	28	24	23	22	17	20	14	23	29	17	18	22	257
Births	27	19	18	20	16	19	13	23	27	14	18	21	235
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Lying-in-visits	441	377	389	400	338	350	299	380	564	152	317	341	4348
Ante-natal visits	237	231	249	177	211	181	203	235	338	224	257	146	2689
Post-natal visits	9	30	25	22	19	26	23	20	23	20	23	17	257
Clinic attendances	22	32	37	28	34	35	34	42	31	36	32	29	392
Infant Welfare Visits	4	4	4	3	4	5	10	5	1	4	4	3	51
Supervisory Visits	129	86	131	105	118	133	133	179	196	123	122	143	1598
Infants not entirely breast fed	1	2	2	1	...	1	2	1	2	3	1	...	16

HOME HELP SCHEME.

Home Help Organiser - Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.

A Home Help Scheme to assist expectant and nursing mothers was first inaugurated in 1919. In 1945 a Domestic Help Scheme was put into operation as a separate Scheme to give assistance in the home in case of illness. On the 5th July, 1948, in accordance with the terms of Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the two Schemes were combined into a single Home Help Scheme.

STAFF EMPLOYED.

At the end of 1949 the number of Domestic Helps employed was :

- (a) Full-time 6
- (b) Part-time 32

At the end of 1950 the number of Domestic Helps employed was :

- (a) Full-time 4
- (b) Part-time 36

ASSISTANCE GIVEN :

The following letter has been prepared for handing to cases who have help under the Scheme :—

"COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.
DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

This Service is to provide help and service in the home :—

1. Where the housewife is ill at home, or has been admitted to hospital.
2. Where the housewife is suddenly called away and there is no one to look after the children.
3. Where elderly people are infirm, or one of them falls ill.
4. Where several members of the family are ill at the same time (e.g., during an epidemic of influenza).
5. Where a baby is expected, and the mother needs help before, or after, the child's birth.

The Helpers employed are experienced women, carefully chosen for their suitability for the work.

They are not charwomen ; they are what their name implies, "Home Helps," to tide over a period of illness, and their duties may include shopping, cleaning, cooking, washing and the care of the family.

They should not be expected to undertake **arrears** of washing, or special work such as Spring Cleaning.

Home Helps provide their own food.

They are employed by the Huddersfield Local Health Authority, not by the householder, and they are responsible to the Organiser of the Service for their work.

Payments for the Service should be made to the Organiser on presentation of an account."

The following Table shows the number of cases in which help was given during the year 1950 :—

	Number of cases Jan. 1st, 1950	Number added	Number taken off	Number of cases re-maining on 30 12 1950	Applicat'ns received during the period	Cases where help not sent.	Number of visits made Investigating cases
Maternity cases	13	97	103	7	115	18	217
General Sickness	52	118	135	35	131	13	849
Old Age	69	126	93	102	135	9	1145
TOTAL	134	341	331	144	381	40	2211

The Tabular statement shows the rates of payment made by cases assisted during the month of December, 1950 :

Number of Cases Amount payable		Number of Cases Amount Payable	
30	Full Cost (2/- per hour)	5	4d. per hour
1	1/1d. per hour	4	3d. per hour
1	1ld. per hour	2	2d. per hour
2	9d. per hour	2	1d. per hour
3	8d. per hour	13	2/d. per week
1	7d. per hour	21	1/-d. per week
5	6d. per hour	70	Free
6	5d. per hour		

The total amount collected from all persons assisted during the year 1950 was £1,276 0s. 8d., of which the sum of £969 19s. 1d. was collected by the Home Help Organiser.

MENTAL HEALTH.

1. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **Constitution of Health (Mental Health) Sub-Committee.** The Committee concerned with Mental Health is a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. It is composed of the Mayor, eight Aldermen and Councillors, with two co-opted members—one of the latter being the Medical Superintendent of the nearest Mental Hospital to Huddersfield, and the other a general practitioner representing the Executive Council for the County Borough of Huddersfield.

Meetings are called by the Chairman when it is considered that there is sufficient business to justify the calling of a meeting.

(b) **Number and Qualifications of Staff employed in the Mental Health Service.** One Duly Authorised Officer is employed, full-time, for the Mental Health Service. He was formerly employed as a Welfare Officer on the staff of the Education Authority. He holds no special qualifications, but attended a special course of instruction in mental health work prior to taking over the duties of Duly Authorised Officer.

A Mental Health Worker has been appointed to visit female patients and to assist in the work generally. She was formerly on the staff of the mental hospital in this area.

Occupation Centre. An Occupation Centre was opened at "Scarleigh," Botham Hall Road, Longwood, Huddersfield, Telephone Number - Milnsbridge 1095, on the 1st January, 1951. On the staff at the Occupation Centre are one Supervisor and an Assistant Supervisor, both holding the Diploma of the National Association of Mental Health for Occupational Centres. This Centre has accommodation for 40 but was not, of course, working during 1950.

Child Guidance. The Child Guidance Clinic under the auspices of the Education Authority is functioning satisfactorily. It is staffed by a Psychiatrist, who gives four sessions per week, with a Psychologist and a Psychiatric Social Worker giving full-time service.

(c) **Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committee.** The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Hospital Management Committee, and of the Liaison Committee of Medical Officers of Health in the area of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. The supervision of patients on trial or on Licence from mental hospitals or institutions for mental defectives is carried out partly by an Almoner from the nearest Mental Hospital and partly by the Local Authority staff. The arrangements in operation at present are that an Almoner from the Mental Hospital supervises patients for the first month after discharge, but this arrangement is being altered as it is felt that so much good can be done by the Local Authority staff visiting as soon as possible after discharge.

Appointments are also made for patients to be seen at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, where a Medical Officer from the Mental Hospital in the area has a weekly session.

(d) **Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.** No duties have been delegated to Voluntary Associations in this area.

Arrangements have not been made for the training of Mental Health Workers, but as stated above one of the Duly Authorised Officers attended a special course of instructions in Mental Health work prior to taking up his duties.

The following tabular statement gives details of the work carried out during the year.

	No. of Cases dealt with	Admissions to Storthes Hall to Mental Hospital Kirkburton, nr. Huddersfield	Re-admissions Storthes Hall Mental Hospital Kirkburton, nr. Huddersfield	Discharges from Storthes Hall Mental Hospital Kirkburton, nr. Huddersfield	Deaths in Storthes Hall Mental Hospital Kirkburton, nr. Huddersfield	Admissions to Mental Deficiency Hospitals	TOTALS		
							Admissions	Discharges	Deaths
Mental Health	643	Certified 95 Voluntary 50	Certified 17 Voluntary 9	141	35	—	171	141	35
Mental Deficiency Act	81	2	1	1	3	10	13	1	3

DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER—VISITS MADE.

	Visits re admissions	After Care	TOTAL
Mental Health	584	363	947
Mental Deficiency Act	47	144	191
GRAND TOTAL	631	507	1138

DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER AND MENTAL HEALTH VISITOR.

	Visits re Certification	After Care Visits	Supervision of Mental Defectives	Transfer of Patient to Derby	TOTAL
Mental Health	188	336	—	1	525
Mental Deficiency Act	4	—	407	—	411
GRAND TOTAL	192	336	407	1	936

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Number of Mental Defectives awaiting vacancies in Institutions at the end of the year. | Males: 5 | Females: 3 |
| 2. Number of Mental Defectives under supervision | Males: 47 | Females: 55 |
| 3. Number of Mental Defectives under guardianship | NIL | |
| 4. Number of Mental Defectives in training | NIL | |
| 5. Number of Mental Defectives on Licence | Males: 7 | Females: 4 |

TUBERCULOSIS.

R. N. WALKER, M.D., D.P.H.,

Consultant Chest Physician.

Since the above-named did not take up duty in the Huddersfield area until the 1st September, 1950, most of the Chest Clinic activities for that year were carried out under the care of the temporary Medical Officers, who functioned in the interval pending a permanent appointment.

As in previous years, there were two afternoon sessions and one evening session per week for Huddersfield County Borough cases, and these sessions were more or less separate from the West Riding Sessions. It is hoped, however, during 1951 to combine Borough and West Riding into one so that ultimately the only distinction will be the separate filing of the records of patients from the two Administrative Public Health areas.

The appointment system for seeing Borough patients has been continued and will be extended to West Riding patients.

During the year no X-ray facilities had been added to the Clinic, and therefore artificial pneumothorax and pneumo-peritoneum cases still continued to go to Bradley Wood Sanatorium for refills. An X-ray screening plant has been promised, however, and once it has been installed, all out-patient refills will be done at Peel Street at special sessions arranged for the purpose. The X-ray screen facilities will also make it possible to deal more quickly with the more urgent type of chest case attending the Clinic.

STREPTOMYCIN.

The Writer had considerable experience of streptomycin before coming to the Huddersfield area, and has continued to use it freely in suitable cases. In the more acute type of case, the General Practitioner in attendance has been most co-operative in starting streptomycin treatment at home while the patient is waiting for a Sanatorium bed. Several cases showed substantial improvement before admission to Sanatorium.

CONTACT EXAMINATIONS.

During the year the total number of contacts examined at the Clinic was 163 and 12 were found to be tuberculous. When X-ray screen facilities are available, it is hoped to start a special contact clinic early in 1951, so that a three monthly check of contacts can be carried out over as long a period as they care to attend. Any cases suspicious clinically, or on the screen, will be sent for an X-ray photograph. Otherwise repeated clinical and screen examination will be considered sufficient.

AFTER CARE.

The importance of close liaison between the purely clinical and the care and after-care sides of the work has been fully kept in mind. The continuity has been maintained by day to day contact of the Chest Physician with the Tuberculosis Visitor with whom problems relating to the tuberculous family have been fully discussed. It is gratifying that the re-housing of tuberculous families has continued.

During the year a number of families were substantially helped by the Home Help Service. This is particularly pleasing, as in most areas, although the Home Help is theoretically available to the tuberculous family, such assistance is very seldom obtainable in practice.

The Ministry of Labour have continued to ask for reports on the condition of tuberculous cases with a view to their rehabilitation. Personal contact and discussion between the Chest Clinic and the local office of the Ministry of Labour have been encouraged with a view to finding suitable occupation for as many patients as possible.

Food priority certificates and certificates of disablement for National Assistance Board purposes have been given to all suitable cases.

Miss C. VICKERS, S.R.N., B.T.A.,
Tuberculosis Visitor.

During 1950 the work of the Tuberculosis Visitor was changed considerably. Owing to Doctor Twomey's sudden illness and his not resuming duty, the Chest Clinic was staffed by different doctors sent from the Regional Hospital Board and it was not until 1st September, 1950, when Doctor Walker took up permanent duty, that more normal routine was resumed.

Owing to extreme pressure of work and the fact that the Chest Clinic had become the responsibility of the Hospital Management Committee, the latter authority appointed a part-time Sister who commenced duty 1st April, 1950, for the three Clinic sessions each week. The Tuberculosis Visitor remained in attendance during these sessions to deal with after-care work.

DOMICILIARY VISITS.

During 1950, 1,509 visits were made to the homes of tuberculous patients, a decrease of 114 on the previous year. This decrease took place early in the year before assistance was obtained.

The visits have, as always, been—with a very few exceptions—welcomed by the patients and advice has been given about personal hygiene and methods to be adopted to minimise the spread of infection. Help has also been given in applying for financial help to the National Assistance Board and to the Ministry of Pensions.

RE-HOUSING.

The Medical Officer of Health, following reports submitted by the Tuberculosis Visitor, recommended to the Housing Department for priority 13 families in which there was an open case of tuberculosis which could not possibly have a separate bedroom. All these families were re-housed.

CONTACTS.

67 Contacts of cases notified during 1950 were persuaded to attend for examination, and of these 4—all members of the same family—were found to have tuberculosis.

108 contacts of cases notified previous to 1950 were examined and of these 8 proved to have been infected.

FOREIGN WORKERS.

5 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been detected during the year, making a total of 15 now on the register.

TUBERCULOSIS.

(Figures compiled locally)

NOTIFICATIONS														DEATHS																	
NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A (At Ages—Years)														Total Notifi- cations including cases previously notified by other doctors on Form A	No. on Form 1	No. on Form 2	At Ages—Years														
	0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75 and over				0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75 and over		
Pulmonary Males	—	1	1	1	1	6	5	12	8	14	—	2	1	57	45	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	7	3	1	—	20	
Pulmonary Females	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	4	1	1	2	1	35	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	—	2	1	—	12	
Non- Pulmonary Males	—	—	7	4	—	—	1	4	2	2	2	1	—	23	13	23	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Non- Pulmonary Females	—	1	2	7	—	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	—	23	10	23	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	5	
TOTALS	—	2	10	12	1	13	14	31	16	20	4	6	2	144	105	125	1	—	3	2	2	—	1	—	9	9	8	6	2	—	41

Number of Persons on Tuberculosis Register at end of year 543
 Number of Persons on Notification Register at end of year 574
 Number of Visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitor ... 1509

**NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND NUMBER OF
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS**

1920 - 1950.

(Registrar General's Figures.)

YEAR	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		TOTAL	
	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths
1920	171	84	75	37	246	121
1921	160	87	42	20	202	107
1922	156	75	71	29	227	104
1923	168	99	83	34	251	133
1924	174	106	68	17	242	123
1925	171	97	64	26	235	123
1926	176	84	76	26	252	110
1927	167	96	69	19	236	115
1928	143	83	66	17	209	100
1929	135	78	78	24	213	102
1930	154	71	72	21	226	92
1931	220	67	63	18	283	85
1932	172	64	66	12	238	76
1933	152	82	62	16	214	98
1934	133	76	33	15	166	91
1935	109	66	39	14	148	80
1936	106	54	46	9	152	63
1937	78	61	47	11	125	72
1938	89	53	53	13	142	66
1939	86	53	55	23	141	76
1940	74	55	47	10	121	65
1941	63	51	45	22	108	73
1942	96	47	49	17	145	64
1943	84	63	32	11	116	74
1944	78	40	29	11	107	51
1945	53	49	36	18	89	67
1946	69	60	31	7	100	67
1947	61	47	24	5	85	52
1948	69	33	31	8	100	41
1949	73	45	40	8	113	53
1950	85	36	46	11	131	47

TUBERCULOSIS.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

		Bradley Wood Sanatorium		Mill Hill Isolation Hospital		Huddersfield Royal Infirmary		Bierley Hill Sanatorium		Grassington Sanatorium		Hallifax Sanatorium, Shelf		Bradford Royal Infirmary		Middleton Sanatorium, Ilkley		Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield		St. Luke's Hospital		Polish Hospital, Chester		Leeds Road, Bradford		Thorpe Arch, Leeds		Whitlington Hosp., Apley Bldg. nr. Wigan		Moorview Hospital		TOTAL
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
Number in Hospital on 31st December 1949	PULMONARY	14	20	-	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	34
		Children	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
	NON-PULMONARY	5	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
		Children	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4
Number since admitted	PULMONARY	13	23	9	5	14	9	7	4	10	4	1	1	4	7	11	9	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	79	73
		Children	3	-	4	6+1 obs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6+1 obs
	NON-PULMONARY	3	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	18	
		Children	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9
Number discharged	PULMONARY	10	27	4	1	7	4	3	1	12	5	1	1	1	3	4	5	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	48	
		Children	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
	NON-PULMONARY	5	5	-	3	-	1	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	
		Children	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10
Number died	PULMONARY	2	1	-	-	6	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	
		Children	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	NON-PULMONARY	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
		Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Number remaining in Hospital on 30th December 1950	PULMONARY	15	15	5	4	10	12	3	2	-	-	1	3	-	1	2	6	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	52	
		Children	1	-	4	3+1 obs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3+1 obs	
	NON-PULMONARY	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	
		Children	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30th DECEMBER, 1950

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A. New cases examined during the year (excluding contacts)—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	42	24	1	...	10	11	9	10	52	35	10	10	107
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	16	7	...	3	...	...	...	1	16	7	...	4	27
(c) Non-tuberculous	160	143	29	40	...	...	1	1	160	143	30	41	374
(d) Diagnosis not confirmed ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	4
B. Contacts examined during the year.													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	1	7	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	4	...	12
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Non-tuberculous	27	51	55	30	...	...	...	...	27	51	55	30	163
C. Cases written off the Dispensary Register as—													
(a) Cured ...	13	9	...	...	2	3	5	6	15	12	5	6	38
(b) Diagnosis at confirmed or non-tuberculous ... (including cancellation of cases notified in error).	188	195	84	70	1	1	2	2	189	196	86	72	543
D. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on 30th December, 1950 ...													
(a) Diagnosis completed	197	157	5	2	52	58	39	33	249	215	44	35	543
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	16	7	...	3	...	...	...	1	16	7	...	4	27

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on 1st January, 1950 ...	520
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "Lost sight of" cases returned ...	8
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "Lost sight of" ...	25
4. Number died during the year ...	39
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts) Tuberculosis Clinic ...	1938
6. Number of attendances in connection with the Ministry of Labour and National Service ...	6
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners—	
(a) at homes of applicants ...	19
(b) otherwise ...	753
8. Number of other visits by Clinical Tuberculosis Officer to homes ...	76
9. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Visitor to homes for Dispensary purposes ...	1509
10. Number of specimens of sputum, etc., examined ...	343

CONTACTS.

New cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis seen at or in connection with the
Tuberculosis Clinic 67

							Adults	Children
Contacts of the above cases	...	...	...				108	44
Examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	43
Refused examination	...	...	...	...			25	1
Found to be tuberculous	...	...	...	...			4	4
Already receiving medical treatment for some other cause and advised to consult own Doctor							—	—
Preferred to consult own Doctor and be examined by him	...	...	...	...	...		1	—
In the care of the Maternity and Child Welfare De- partment, too young for X-ray					...		—	—

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The treatment of venereal diseases is now the responsibility of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and the building and equipment provided for this purpose have been taken over by the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee. Returns are still received from the Medical Officer in Charge, showing the numbers of patients dealt with at the Treatment Centre. Also persons who become defaulters during their treatment are reported to the Medical Officer of Health so that they can be interviewed by Visitors who have been appointed for this purpose and persuaded, if possible, to undergo treatment till cured. Information regarding the probable source of infection is also forwarded so that it can be investigated and eliminated if possible.

**RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE
TREATMENT CENTRE IN HUDDERSFIELD DURING THE YEAR
ENDED THE 31st DECEMBER, 1950.**

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other conditions		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1. Number of patients on 1st January under treatment or observation	119	115	21	5	13	13	153	133	286
2. Number of patients removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	6	12	—	1	—	—	6	13	19
3. Number of patients dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of those under item 4) suffering from:—									
Syphilis, primary	6	2	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
" secondary	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
" Latent in 1st year of infection	4	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
" cardio-vascular	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
" of the nervous system	3	7	—	—	—	—	3	7	10
" All other late or latent stages	9	18	—	—	—	—	9	18	27
" congenital (under 1 yr.)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
" congenital (over 1 yr.)	5	4	—	—	—	—	5	4	9
Gonorrhoea	—	—	62	19	—	—	62	19	81
Chancroid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphogranuloma inguinale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granuloma venereum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Any other conditions requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	85	23	85	23	108
Conditions not requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	146	84	146	84	230
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Number of patients dealt with for the first time who have been transferred from other Centres (Civil or Service) or from practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circular 2226	12	5	3	—	2	—	17	5	22
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 and 4	167	175	86	25	246	120	499	320	819
5. Number of patients suffering from syphilis and gonorrhoea discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or who were diagnosed as "other conditions"	28	15	41	13	223	105	292	133	425
6. Number of patients suffering from:—									
(a) Syphilis who defaulted after completion of treatment but before final discharge	11	9	—	—	—	—	11	9	20
(b) Gonorrhoea who defaulted before 3 months	—	—	15	3	—	—	15	3	18
(c) Gonorrhoea who defaulted after 3 months	—	—	6	2	—	—	6	2	8
7. Number of patients who ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were suffering from:—									
(a) Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
(b) Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
(c) Congenital syphilis (under 1 year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Congenital syphilis (over 1 year)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(e) Gonorrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of patients under treatment or observation known to have died:—									
(a) From syphilis	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
(b) From treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) From other causes	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7 and 8	45	33	62	18	223	105	330	156	486

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other conditions		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
9. Number of patients transferred to other Centres or Institutions or to private practitioners	14	6	6	—	1	—	21	6	27
10. Number of patients remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	108	136	18	7	22	15	148	158	306
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	167	175	86	25	246	120	499	320	819
11. Number of patients included in Item 7 who failed to complete one course of treatment of either penicillin or of arsenic and bismuth and were suffering from:—									
(a) Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Congenital syphilis of less than 1 year's duration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Congenital syphilis of more than 1 year's duration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Number of attendances:—									
(a) For individual attention by the medical officers	2006	2304	504	161	856	317	3366	2782	6148
(b) For intermediate treatment e.g., dressings, etc.	314	345	47	10	205	7	566	362	928
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	2320	2649	551	171	1061	324	3932	3144	7076
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		TOTALS
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.
13. Number of patients suffering from congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age	—	1	—	1	3	2	2	1	5 5
	Microscopical			Serum			Cerebro-Spinal Fluid		Others
	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea	Cultural	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea				
14. Pathological Work:—									
(a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer of, the Treatment Centre	54	624	—	—	—	—	—	—	232
(b) Number of specimens from patients at the Treatment Centre sent to a pathological laboratory	—	—	391	1478	540	176	1		
	Syphilis (less than 1 year)		Syphilis (more than 1 year)		Gonorrhoea		Other conditions		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
15. Contacts attending for examination through the agency of:—									
(a) Patients	3	2	4	6	1	14	35	38	
(b) Health Visitor or Social Service Worker	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	4	
TOTALS	3	3	5	7	1	16	37	42	
STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED									
Name of County or County Borough	Huddersfield	West Riding	North Riding	Bradford	Dewsbury	Hali-fax	Kent	Total	
Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3:—									
Syphilis	53	20	—	—	—	—	—	73	
Gonorrhoea	54	25	—	1	1	—	—	81	
Other Conditions	230	101	1	2	1	2	1	338	
TOTALS	337	146	1	3	2	2	1	492	

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulance Officer - Mr. T. NETHERWOOD.

- Station.** The main station is situated on the Leeds Road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the town's centre. In addition there is a subsidiary station situated at Mill Hill Isolation Hospital where an ambulance is kept to provide transport for infectious cases.
- The main station was erected as a temporary building during the war for use as an auxiliary fire station. It formed a good ambulance station during the early stages of the service but it is now much too small for the purpose.
- Staff at the end of 1950.** 1 Ambulance Officer, 1 Deputy Ambulance Officer, 27 Drivers, 5 Telephone Attendants, 1 Mechanic, 1 Apprentice Mechanic and 1 Garage Hand.
- Servicing of Vehicles.** All types of repairs are carried out at the Ambulance Station itself. Other repairs which cannot be dealt with at the station are carried out at the Corporation Haulage Department.
-

During 1950 two new Ambulances were added to the fleet and 3 Vehicles were disposed of (including the one reported as awaiting disposal at the end of last year). Thus the fleet remains as last reported at 11 ambulances, 3 sitting case cars, 2 vans, and 4 midwifery cars.

The number of cases conveyed continued to show a steady rise, the number being 3,764 more than in the previous year. There was also an increase in the mileage of 12,118 miles.

Approval to the installation of Radio Equipment was received late in the year. At the time of writing this installation has been completed and is already showing promise of fulfilling the belief previously expressed that economies in mileage would be effected and the efficiency of the service improved.

The policy of replacing 2 vehicles per year has been continued and in this way the fleet is being modernised steadily with resulting added comfort for patients and increased reliability of the service.

The Ambulance Service undoubtedly continues to be much appreciated and to meet a real need in the locality. The statistics recorded show that the demand on the service increased still further during the year, whilst the chart opposite gives a visual appreciation of this increase.

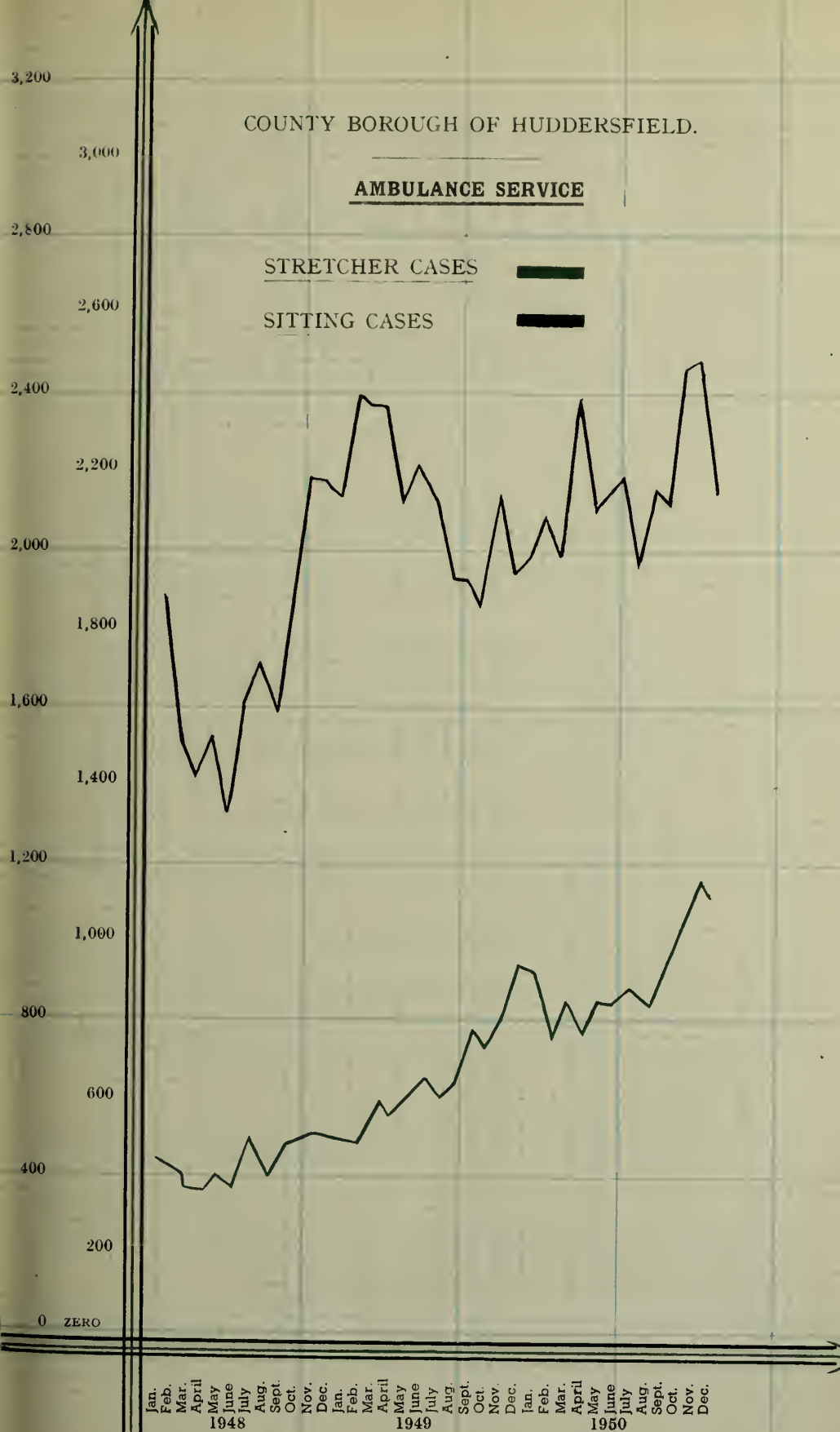
The abuse of the service referred to in a previous Report has lessened and only occasional instances are now brought to notice. The help of the Hospital Authorities in this connection has been invaluable and is much appreciated. A Joint Committee which was appointed to try to ease the burden of the Ambulance Service helped to clear away many difficulties but has not yet been able to make satisfactory arrangements regarding the zoning of cases attending hospital for treatment as out-patients.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

STRETCHER CASES

SITTING CASES



COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.
Annual Report for the Ambulance Service, 1950.

Month	Calls	Journeys	Re- movals	Stretcher Cases	Car Cases	Total	Total Mileage all Vehicles	Total Mileage Ambulance Service	Total Miles by District Mid. S.	Miles by Service Drivers	Mileage Per District Mid. S.	Total Hours	Per J. u e y	Average Miles Per Removal	per Driver
January	...	981	3129	962	2121	3083	14949	13904	1045	14091	858	1346½	14.36	4.50	563.64
February	...	959	2830	787	1996	2783	13814	12790	1024	13034	780	1251¼	13.59	4.60	521.36
March	...	1055	3354	895	2446	3341	16143	15261	882	15430	713	1416¼	14.62	4.55	617.20
April	985	2977	807	2113	2920	15618	14567	1051	14790	828	1296½	15.01	4.96	568.84
May	1016	3099	894	2171	3065	15830	14852	978	14943	887	1349½	14.70	4.82	553.44
June	...	1069	3153	884	2220	3104	16380	15379	1001	15551	829	1368¾	14.54	4.93	647.95
July	1012	2943	918	1988	2906	15841	14895	946	14969	872	1334½	14.79	5.08	680.40
August	...	1006	3068	859	2170	3029	15599	14570	1029	14679	920	1307½	14.59	4.78	638.21
September	...	1050	3116	950	2118	3068	15480	14527	953	14696	784	1361¼	13.99	4.71	565.23
October	...	1055	3548	1038	2474	3512	18099	16982	1117	17123	976	1554	16.23	4.82	658.57
November	...	1043	3703	1163	2496	3659	17176	16080	1096	16307	869	1614¾	15.63	4.40	627.19
December	...	958	3368	1149	2177	3326	15965	14993	972	15116	849	1556	15.77	4.48	629.83
Totals	...	12189	38318	11306	26490	37796	190894	178800	12094	180729	10165	16757	14.82	4.72	606.99
1949	13018	34800	8391	25641	34032	179318	166082	12636	170566	8752	15547½	13.14	4.9	611.35
Increase	...	8192	...	3518	2915	849	3764	12118	...	10163	1413	1209½	1.68	...	...
Decrease	829	...	...	...	...	...	542	...	...	...	...	0.18	5.36

A SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S LABORATORY WORK.

Miss H. J. TWOMEY, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer in Charge of the Laboratory.

Miss TONI FRANK,

Laboratory Technician.

Pathological Investigations.

On January 1st, 1950 the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee took over all pathological investigations in connection with patients in the various hospitals, but there still remains a great deal of work to be done in the Public Health Laboratory, as shown by the following figures :—

(a) BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	593
Sputa for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	158
Urines (full investigation)	...	...	...	...	204
Faeces (pathogenic organisms)	...	...	...	...	450
Widals	...	...	...	...	10
Cerebro-spinal fluids	...	...	...	...	2
Pus	...	...	...	...	3
Pus for Vaccine	...	...	...	...	3
Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	578
Ear Swabs	...	...	...	...	7
Eye Swabs	...	...	...	...	4
Urethral, vaginal, cervical swabs	...	...	...	...	13
Whooping cough plates	...	...	...	...	4
Sputa (all organisms)	...	...	...	...	11
Waters	...	...	...	...	63
Milks	...	...	...	...	548
Ice creams	...	...	...	...	435
Synthetic cream	...	...	...	...	1
Typing of coliform organisms	...	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6
Total					3110

(b) Bio-Chemical Specimens.

Urines (chem only)	...	...	...	...	391
Haemoglobin	...	...	...	...	121
Blood counts...	...	...	...	...	106
Blood Sedimentation Rate	...	...	...	...	6
Blood Coagulation Time	...	...	...	...	1
Bleeding Time	...	...	...	...	1
Blood urea	...	...	...	...	1
Stool for occult blood	...	...	...	...	1
Total					628

(c) Other Tests.

Stool for Threadworms	...	...	...	...	3
Total					3

SUMMARY.

Bacteriology	...	...	...	3110
Bio-Chemistry	...	...	...	628
Other tests	...	...	...	3
Total				3741

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.**1. (a) Swabs examined for Diphtheria.**

Total	593
Negative	593

(b) Swabs examined for Vincent's Angina.

Total	76
Negative	76

2. Intestinal Organisms.**(a) Faeces examined.**

Total	450
B. Dysentery Sonne	164
Salm. Typhi	6
Negative	280

(b) Blood Agglutinations.

Total	10
Shig. Flexner Composite	2
Salm. Typhi H	1
Negative	7

3. Tuberculosls.**Sputa examined.**

Total	158
Positive	16
Percentage	10.1

4. Haemolytic Streptococci.**(a) Nose and Throat Swabs examined.**

Total	578
Positive	29
Negative	549
(mainly children from special schools).	

(b) Ear Swabs examined.

Total	7
Negative	7

5. Gonorrhoea.**(a) Vaginal Urethral, Cervical Swabs examined.**

Total	13
Negative	13

(b) Eye Swabs examined.

Total	4
Negative	4

6. Water Examinations.

Total	63
Unfit for human consumption	1

(The standard of purity regarded as satisfactory was less than 2 presumptive coliforms per 100 ml. of water).

7. Milk Examinations.**(a) Loose Milks.**

Total	258
--------------	-----

(b) Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milks.

Total	105
--------------	-----

(c) Pasteurised Milks.

Total	169
--------------	-----

(d) Sterilised Milks.

Total	16
--------------	----

8. Ice Cream Examinations.

Total	435
--------------	-----

9. Typing of coliform organism from ice creams.

Total	17
No human or animal intestinal organisms	17

NOTE.—The details of water, milk and ice cream examinations referred to in items 7, 8, and 9 are given in the "Sanitary Circumstances of the Area" section of this report.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

J. P. BEVERIDGE, Esq., M.Inst., C.E., M. Inst. W.E.,
Engineer and Manager.

1. Water.

The consumption of water during the year is shown in the following figures :—

For Domestic Purposes	25.56 gallons per head per day.
For Trade Purposes	17.55 gallons per head per day.
	43.11 gallons per head per day.

The figures show an increase of 1.37 gallons per head per day in Domestic supply and a decrease of .26 gallons per head per day in Trade supply on the consumption returns for 1949.

During the year 74 yards of 2in. mains were renewed with 3in. and 23 yards of 4in. were renewed with 4in. main. Using the "Eric" process, 13,377 yards of main have been re-conditioned. This process has dealt effectively with coloured water complaints and at the same time has increased the carrying capacity of the mains.

During the year 2,569 yards of new 4in. and 6in. mains were laid to Corporation Estates within the Borough, and approximately 1,500 yards of new mains to other houses within the area of supply.

All water from Impounding Reservoirs is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution and a small quantity of lime is added to the filtrate to raise the Ph of the water to between 7.5 and 8.2.

The sources of supply and treatment plants are as follows :—

Sources.	Treatment Plants.
Blackmoorfoot Reservoir	Blackmoorfoot North
	Blackmoorfoot South
Deerhill Reservoir	Deerhill
Wessenden Old Reservoir	
Butterley Reservoir	
Blakeley Reservoir	Longwood
Longwood Reservoir	Cowlersley
Wessenden Head Reservoir	Scapegoat Hill
Deanhead Reservoir	Hill Top

Chemical Examination of all waters are carried out every quarter and the following table shows the results obtained :—

Results Expressed in Parts per 100,000.

Time	Free Chlorine	Re-action PH	Chlorine in Chlorides	Nitrogen in Nitrates	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours	Permanent Hardness	Temporary Hardness	Total Hardness
1950										
Jan. 24	0.3	7.8	1.3	Nil	0.0086	0.0024	0.0880	3.0	1.0	4.0
April 13	0.3	7.4	1.3	Nil	0.0070	0.0025	0.0333	3.0	1.0	4.0
July 19	0.3	7.6	1.3	Nil	0.0096	0.0012	0.0120	3.0	1.0	4.0
Oct. 11	0.3	7.8	1.2	Nil	0.0104	0.0010	0.0086	2.9	1.0	3.9

All supplies are controlled by bacteriological examination and samples were taken from consumers' taps weekly.

Bacteriological samples	=	364 Consumers' taps.
Pres. B. Coli absent in 100 ml.	...	355
Pres. B. Coli 1 per 100 ml.	...	6
Pres. B. Coli 2 per 100 ml.	...	Nil
Pres. B. Coli 3 per 100 ml.	...	1
Pres. B. Coli over 3 per 100 ml.	...	2

Consumers' taps.

97.5% samples contained no B. Coli per 100 ml.

1.6% samples contained 1 B. Coli per 100 ml.

Nil samples contained 2 B. Coli per 100 ml.

0.3% samples contained over 3 B. Coli per 100 ml.

0.6% samples contained over 3 B. Coli per 100 ml.

The two samples showing excess of 3 Pres. B. Coli per 100 ml. proved on sub-cultivation to contain organisms of non-faecal origin.

46 samples were taken in conjunction with the Health Department.

Number of dwelling houses supplied from public mains 59,416

(a) Direct to the house ... 59,416

(b) By means of stand pipes ... Nil.

Number of population supplied from public mains 172,207*

Number of population supplied by means of stand pipes Nil.

* This figure includes population outside the County Borough boundary.

SEWERAGE.

T. CLIFFE, Esq., A.R.I.C.S., M.I.Struct.E.,

Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

The following works were carried out during the year 1950 :—

1. Extension of sewers for Dalton Housing Site.
2. Extension of sewers for Fernside Avenue Housing Site, the work on which is still in progress.
3. Construction of a storm overflow and enlargement of sewers in Market Street and Dale Street, Milnsbridge, for the relief of flooding.
4. Construction of a 9in. diameter surface water sewer from Rawthorpe Lane to Harp Inge for the relief of flooding.
5. Construction of a 9in. diameter foul water sewer in Back Belgrave Terrace to replace an existing stone walled sewer.
6. Extension of a 9in. diameter foul water sewer in Taylor Hill Road for housing development.
7. Construction of a 9in. diameter foul water sewer from Armitage Road to Woodside Road to replace an existing drain from Springfield Terrace which discharged into a sump.

STREET SCAVENGING.

This has received constant attention during the year and there is nothing of importance to report.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL.

H. H. GOLDTHORPE, Esq., D.es.Sc., A.R.I.C., F.I.S.P.,
Sewage Works Manager.

The plants at Deighton and Cooper Bridge have treated 4,543,862,500 gallons of sewage and trade waste during the 52 weeks ending 1st January, 1951. 133,488 tons of sludge have been removed from the tanks and 43,821 tons treated in the by-product plant for the recovery of grease.

No new work of any size has been carried out at the Sewage Works during the year. The Borough Engineer's Department has cleared the major part of the site at Bradley in preparation for the new sludge treatment plant. The river embankment is being replaced by a wall running between bio aeration plant pumphouse and the bridge at the north end of the Deighton Works to check erosion by floods.

The controversy on the effect of synthetic detergents on sewage treatment plants continues and the outcome is still obscure on account of the increasing number and types which are becoming commercially available. In admixture with soaps they are affected to a varying degree by acid and by the natural hardness of the waters. Soap was derationed on the 10th September, 1950, but even in the household the synthetic detergents are still widely used and often preferred.

A fire occurred at 12.15 a.m. on the 19th September, 1950, in the grease plant destroying three lead lined tanks and a stock of grease, etc., the damage sustained totalling just over £1,500.

The cutting of the electric power has affected our pumping stations, particularly at two of the smaller stations where there is no alternative motive power.

The newly formed Yorkshire Ouse River Board met for the first time on February 7th, 1950. All authorities exercising functions relating to river pollution and those Boards and Joint Committees concerned with catchment, fishing, and drainage have their function transferred to this Board whose area has been determined under the River Board Act, 1948.

The second reading of the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Bill was moved in the House of Commons on November 27th, 1950. Legal standards for effluents are to be formulated and criminal proceedings taken for exceeding them. A criticism of the Bill is that it will make river pollution lawful.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

W. PITCHFORTH, Esq.

Cleansing and Haulage Superintendent.

The scheme for the conversion of tub closets and slop-water-closets to the water carriage system commenced in the year 1925 still operates. Under it a grant of £10 is paid for the conversion of such closets. Eight conversions (four tub closets, two slop-water closets and two trough closets) have been carried out during the year.

The following table shows the progress made during the last five years and the number of closets, etc., of various types in use at the end of each year.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Number of clean water closets ... (including trough closets)	45,977	46,449	47,446	48,521	49,368
Number of waste water (slop) closets	105	104	100	89	81
Number of tub closets	459	449	442	433	432
Number of tubs in use	473*	461*	455*	446*	446*
Number of ash pits in use	12	9	9	4	—
Number of ash bins in use	45,613	45,871	46,253	46,650	46,976
Number of existing privy middens	137	134	123	120	118

* These figures include 78 which have been issued in place of privy middens where water or sewers are not available and also 217 which were issued to property in the Borough Extensions.

Throughout the year the department continued to salvage saleable materials, i.e. paper, metals, textiles and kitchen waste. From the 1,149 waste food receptacles in use, 1,538 tons of waste food were sold for processing for feeding to pigs and poultry.

Paper sales amounted to 886 tons. Special trailers were still used in conjunction with the C.K.3 refuse collecting vehicles.

The department is still very short of staff for refuse collection and E.V.W. labour is being employed to alleviate the deficiency and improve the collection frequency.

The burning of market refuse, cats, dogs, etc., in the carcase chamber at Hillhouse Depot has continued throughout the year.

Particulars of the work performed during the year are as follows :—

Weight of refuse collected	33,458 tons
Number of cesspools emptied	8
Refuse incinerated at Hillhouse Depot	681 tons
Refuse tipped	30,368 tons
Ash bins collected	1,399,442
Privy middens emptied	1,465

PUBLIC BATHS IN THE BOROUGH.

A. W. TOALSTER, ESQ., M.N.A.B.S.
Superintendent of Baths.

Cambridge Road Baths.

A modern building, the equipment includes two swimming pools, twenty-three slipper baths, with a medical baths department containing foam baths, etc., and artificial sunlight apparatus. The water used in the swimming pools is constantly pumped through a filtration plant and its chlorine content is maintained at the generally accepted standard.

The twelve new shower baths are now in use and are in great demand, the average number of slipper baths per week now being 600.

Ramsden Street Baths.

Here there is one swimming pool which is used during school hours by the Education Committee for the teaching of swimming to school children. After school hours the bath is open to the public. For this swimming pool also there is an up-to-date filtration and chlorination plant in use.

New Street, Milnsbridge.

This bath is used by school children and youth organisations. It has no filtration plant but is kept at a fairly satisfactory standard of cleanliness by frequent re-filling with clean water.

During the year 10 samples of swimming bath water were taken by Sanitary Inspectors and examined in the laboratory at the Health Department. All of these were found to be satisfactory.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

DENNIS DRAKE, ESQ., M.S.I.A., F.R.C.O.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

Details of the work carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff are contained in the following statement :—

General Summary.

Number of premises disinfected where notifiable diseases have occurred	486
Number of premises flushed where notifiable diseases have occurred	12
Number of premises visited searching for fever	383
Number of re-visits where cases are isolated at home	94
Number of houses visited for Zymotic or other particulars	391
Total number of visits to infected houses	1,354
Number of premises flushed by request of owners (paid for)	572
Other premises, yards or courts flushed	449
Drains found choked by Flushers	1,927
Drains made clear	1,844
Inspections for Housing Defects	791
Inspections for Housing Defects (re-visits)	1,413
Nuisances reported to Public Health Department	656
Nuisances inspected	656
Inspection of premises where nuisances are found	867
Inspection of premises where no nuisances are found	3,507
Inspection of premises where offensive trades are conducted	46
Inspection of Restaurant Kitchens	143
Inspection of premises under Food and Drugs Act, 1938	1,081
Inspection of Houses let in lodgings	229
Inspection of Common Lodging Houses	19
Inspection of Factories (Mechanical)	320
Inspection of Factories (Non-Mechanical)	9
Inspection of Work Places	52
Inspection of Air Raid Shelters	730
Inspection of Bake-houses	371
Inspection of Schools	145
Inspection of Hawkers' premises	48
Inspection of Slaughter-houses	812
Inspection of Knackers' Yards	35
Inspection of Canal Boats	30
Inspection of Hairdressers' premises	658
Inspection of Dairies and Milk-shops	104
Inspection of Urinals	410
Inspection of Massage and Special Treatment premises	97
Inspection of Markets and Shops	945
Inspection of Under Merchandise Marks Acts	639
Inspection of Van Dwellings	273
Inspection under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	5,713
Re-visits to Work in progress	1,075
Visits to Property Under Notice	4,994

Total Number of Inspections of Premises	23,349
--	---------------

Number of Entries in Report Book	768
Preliminary Notices to Owners	377
Number of Legal Notices issued for abatement or abolition of Nuisances	246
Owners seen personally	619
Sections of New Drains tested	78
Old Drains tested...	263
Old Drains tested and found sound	91
Old Drains tested and found defective	172
Smoke Observations taken	900
Number of Visits under Food and Drugs Acts	739
Food and Drugs—samples purchased	548
Food and Drugs—samples adulterated	18
Water samples taken for Analysis	4
Water samples polluted	—
Number of Visits under Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts	54
Number of samples procured	46
Number of samples found adulterated	4
Number of visits under Rag Flock Act	7

Summary of Defects.

Drains requiring re-construction	...	...	...	...	4
Drains requiring connecting with main sewer	...	...	...	...	2
Drains not efficiently trapped	...	...	...	...	2
Drains requiring Ventilation Shafts	...	...	...	...	3
Defective Sink Pipes and Drains	...	...	...	...	187
Defective Ventilation Shafts	...	...	...	...	19
Defective Yard Drains	...	...	...	...	122
Defective Sewers	...	...	...	...	18
Defective Cellar Drains	...	...	...	...	32
Defective Sinks	...	...	...	...	10
Defective Eave and Fall Pipes	...	...	...	...	92
Defective Roofing	...	...	...	...	112
Defective Windows, including Sash Cords	...	...	...	...	40
Defective Urinals	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Tub Closets	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Water Closets	...	...	...	...	112
Defective Doors or Door Frames	...	...	...	...	10
Defective Woodwork or Plaster round Sinks	...	...	...	...	9
Defective Floors	...	...	...	...	23
Defective Plaster	...	...	...	...	79
Defective Wall Pointing or Rendering	...	...	...	...	13
Defective Chimney Pot	...	...	...	...	1
Waste Pipes requiring Disconnecting	...	...	...	...	2
Fall Pipes requiring Disconnecting	...	...	...	...	15
To provide Eave and Fall Pipes	...	...	...	...	1
To provide Sinks in Houses	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances from want of Drains	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances from Gas fumes	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances from Water in Cellar	...	...	...	...	10
Nuisances from Cellar Wells	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances from Cesspools	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisances from Street Gullies	...	...	...	...	30
Nuisances from Defective Surface of Yard	...	...	...	...	9
Nuisances from Smoke	...	...	...	...	27
Nuisances from Poultry, Pigeons and Animals	...	...	...	...	4
Shops requiring Washing Accommodation	...	...	...	...	2
Shops requiring Ventilation	...	...	...	...	7
Hairdressers' premises requiring Ventilation	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	18
Factories Closet Accommodation Insufficient	...	...	...	...	4
Factories Closet Accommodation Unsuitable or Defective	...	...	...	...	29
Factories Closet Accommodation not separate for Sexes	...	...	...	...	2
Factories (non-mechanical) Requiring Cleansing	...	...	...	...	2
Factories (non-mechanical) Other Defects	...	...	...	...	2
Closets requiring Lime-Washing	...	...	...	...	5
Old Privies requiring alteration to tub or W.C. system	...	...	...	...	1
Old Tipplers requiring alteration to tub or W.C. system	...	...	...	...	2
Tub Closets requiring conversion to W.C. system	...	...	...	...	4
Trough Tub Closets requiring conversion to W.C. system	...	...	...	...	2
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	4
Houses requiring Cleansing	...	...	...	...	11
Houses Verminous	...	...	...	...	3
Houses requiring Ventilation	...	...	...	...	8
Houses Damp	...	...	...	...	53
Houses requiring Water Supply	...	...	...	...	18
Houses with Insufficient Water Supply	...	...	...	...	41
Dairies with defective floor or walls	...	...	...	...	1
Food premises requiring Lime-Washing or Cleansing	...	...	...	...	11
Food premises requiring Ventilation	...	...	...	...	7
Food premises requiring a Sink	...	...	...	...	1
Food premises with Defective Floor or Walls or Ceilings	...	...	...	...	4
Food premises requiring means of Heating and Water	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	1,251

**Premises and Occupations which can be controlled
by Bye-Laws and Regulations.**

1. Houses Let in Lodgings.

This class of house is subject to inspection and registration under regulations contained in the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1871.

The short tabular statement given below shows the number of houses let in lodgings on the register :—

Houses let in lodgings on register January, 1950	...	...	83
Houses removed from register during the year 1950	...	...	2
Houses added to register during the year 1950	...	...	17
Net increase to register during the year 1950	...	...	15
Houses remaining on register on December 31st, 1950	...	...	98
Number of Visits made during the year	...	...	229

The 98 houses afford accommodation for 1,427 persons in 544 rooms, giving an average of 2.62 persons per room.

Summary of Defects found and remedied.

Defective Soil Pipes	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Ventilation Shaft to drain	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	...	...	...	...	8
Defective Ball Valves to Flushing Cisterns	...	...	...	...	3
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Sash Cords or Window Frames	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Wall Plaster	...	...	...	...	7
Defective Ceiling Plaster	...	...	...	...	9
Defective Rain-water Pipe or Eaves Gutter	...	...	...	...	7
Defective Wash-basin	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Flush Pipes to W.C.	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Floor	...	...	...	...	1
Leaky Roof	...	...	...	...	4
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	2
Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	1
Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	5
Rooms requiring Cleaning	...	...	...	...	15
Staircases requiring Cleaning	...	...	...	...	8
Bathrooms requiring Cleaning	...	...	...	...	2
Cellar requiring Lime-washing	...	...	...	...	2
					87

2. Offensive Trades.

The number of premises on the register of offensive trades is 8, in which the following trades are carried on :—

Soap Boiling	...	...	...	...	1
Tripe Boiling	...	...	...	...	5
Fat Melting	...	...	...	...	6
Bone Boiling	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scraping	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Inspections during the year	...	...	...	...	46

The whole of the premises are kept in compliance with the Bye-Laws and no contravention was discovered during the year.

3. Hairdressers.

With the passing and coming into force of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, authority was obtained under Section 46 for the compulsory registration of hairdressers, barbers and their premises and for the issue of certificates of registration. Under the same section power was given to make Bye-Laws for securing the cleanliness of :—

- (a) any premises registered under this Section and of the instruments, towels, materials and equipment used therein, and
- (b) persons employed in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing.

Provision is made for penalties in case of any contravention of the bye-laws and for suspension or cancellation of the registration. Bye-Laws were made and came into force on the 1st November, 1950.

The number of premises on the register at 31st December, 1950, was 162, comprising the following :—

Ladies' Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	100
Ladies' and Gents' Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	5
Gents' Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	57

During 1950, 658 visits were paid to these registered premises. The following contraventions were found :—

Contravention of the Act :

Certificate of Registration not displayed	...	...	...	39
Copy of Bye-Laws not exhibited	75

Contravention of Bye-Laws :

Defective Plaster of Ceiling	1
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All these contraventions were rectified after cautioning by the Town Clerk and the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

4. Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment.

Sections 65 and 75 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, provides for the licensing of establishments used for Massage or Special Treatment, the conditions under which licences may be granted for the making of bye-laws and for penalties for contravention of the Bye-Law. Bye-Laws were made and came into force on the 1st December, 1950.

The Bye-Laws include provisions for the making and exhibiting of a scale of charges, for the keeping of a copy of any advertisement made, for the conduct of the business and for the keeping of records in a manner prescribed by the Council.

The number of establishments on the register at 31st December, 1950, was 44.

The treatment carried out at these establishments are :—

Osteopathy	...	...	...	...	1
Osteopathy, Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	...	...	...	...	1
Electrical Treatment	...	...	...	...	1
Chiropody	...	...	...	...	14
Chiropody and Massage	...	...	...	...	6
Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	...	...	...	...	7
Massage	...	...	...	...	2
Massage and Electrical Treatment	...	...	...	...	2
Massage, Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	...	...	...	...	10

44

79 Visits were paid to these establishments during 1950.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections (made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ...	320	17	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	389	3	—
Totals	709	20	—

2. Defects found :—

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Insp'tor.	No. of Prosecut'ns
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)				
Insufficient	4	3	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	32	17	—	—
Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—

Other Offences.

(not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)

Totals	48	32	—	—
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3. Homework.

Class.	Number of Outworkers.		
	Lists.	Contractors.	Workmen.
LIST OF OUTWORKERS (S.107).			
List received from employers twice per year	10	4	109
List received from employers once per year	14	11	47
Prosecutions	—	—	—

	Wearing Apparel.	Others.
Outwork in unwholesome premises (S.108)		
Cases of Infectious Disease notified in home workers' premises	—	—
Order prohibiting home work in infected premises (S.110)	—	—

4. Registered Non-Mechanical Factories.

ON THE REGISTER (S.6.) AT THE END OF THE YEAR—

Clothing and similar trades	42
Leather	3
Iron and Tin	14
Wood	5
Lead and Paint	8
Jewellery	2
Bakehouses (including 114 with power)	128
Miscellaneous Trades and Manufactures	14

Total number of Non-mechanical Factories on the Register... 216

5. Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories	—
Failure to affix abstract of Factories Act, 1937 (S.44)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector	13
Notified by Inspector	13
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	13
Underground Bakehouses (S.54).	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	1

		1948	1949	1950
Number of Boats inspected	...	10	8	8
Made up of Broad Boats	...	—	—	—
Broad Fly Boats	...	10	8	8
Narrow Boats	...	—	—	—
Narrow Fly Boats	...	—	—	—
Registered Accommodation—				
Aft Cabin	...	31	23½	22½
Centre Cabin	...	—	47½	—
Fore Cabin	...	29½	24	23
Population found on board				
Adults	...	19½	15½	16
Children	...	3	2	—
Children under school age	...	1	—	—

	1948	1949	1950
Number of children of school age ...	2	2	—
Number of days on which inspections have been made	38	21	24
Number of boats conforming to Act and Regulations	10	7	8
Number of inspections made	44	21	30
Number of boats with one or more infringe- ments	—	1	—
Number of infringements met with	—	1	—
Number remedied	—	1	—
Number dealt with by Magistrates	—	—	—
Number still under Notice, December 31st	—	—	—
Number service affected	—	—	—

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Number of persons on list of Sellers of Part 2 Poisons (Section 21)...	275
Number of persons on list who keep a Poisons Book in respect of the sale of Part 1 Poisons which can be sold by a listed seller ...	4
Number of visits paid to premises of sellers	145

SHOPS ACTS, 1934 & 1950.

The following tabular statement summaries the defects found during inspections made under the above Acts during the year 1950.

Nature of Defect.	Found.	Remedied.
Insufficient Ventilation	6	6
Insufficient Washing Accommodation	2	2
Defective Wall Plaster	2	2
Defective Floors	2	2
Defective W.C's.	2	2
Choked and defective Drains	10	10
	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

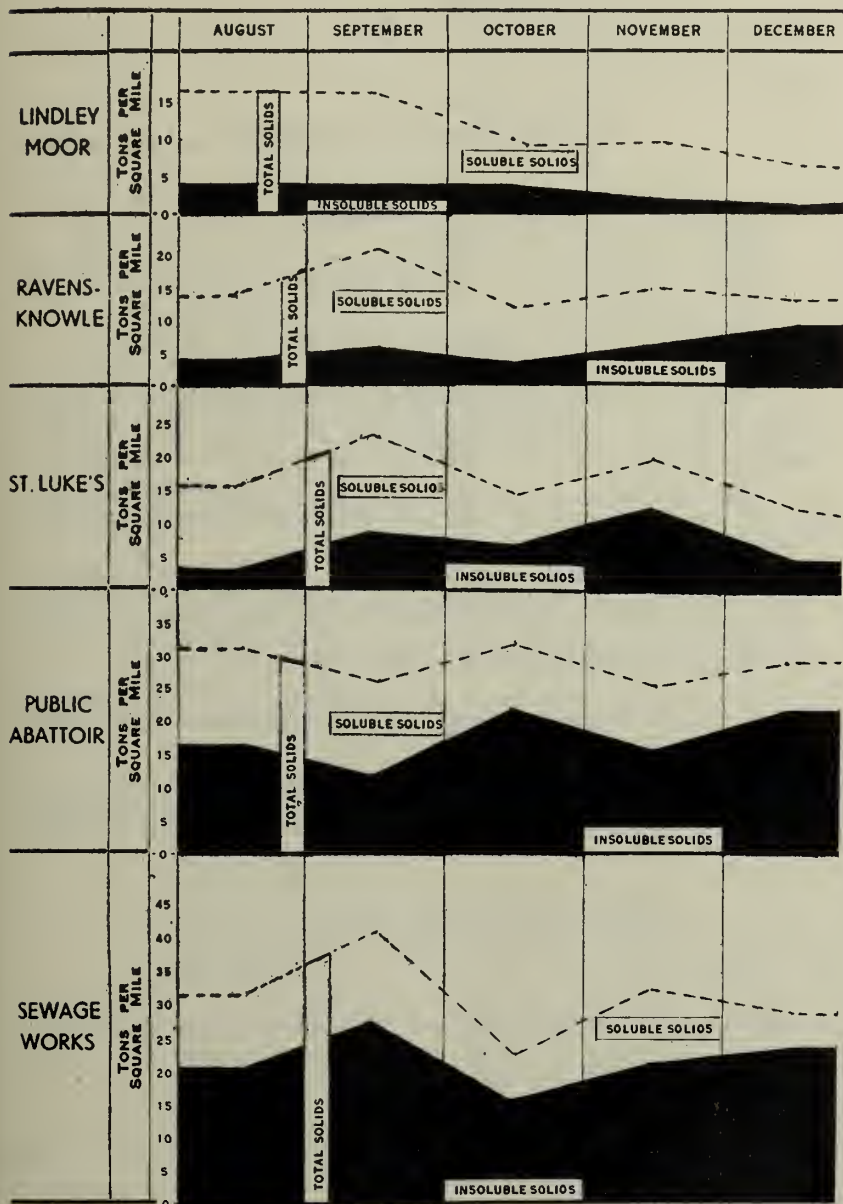
1950.	Number of observations taken.	Number showing no black smoke	Number showing black smoke	Number of cases in which a nuisance was recorded.	Total minutes of black smoke emitted	Average Number of minutes of black smoke emitted per half hour
January ...	61	52	9	1	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.528
February ...	68	54	14	3	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.464
March ...	82	65	17	1	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.132
April ...	73	58	15	—	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.150
May ...	86	74	12	—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.791
June ...	93	82	11	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	.886
July ...	68	61	7	—	7	1.000
August ...	45	38	7	—	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.179
September ...	61	60	1	—	1	1.000
October ...	95	79	16	—	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	.921
November ...	69	58	11	1	23	2.090
December ...	99	87	12	3	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.958
Total ...	900	768	132	9	179$\frac{1}{2}$	1.350

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

On the 1st of August, 1950, the Atmospheric Pollution Stations at the Children's Home (Lindley Moor), Ravensknowle Park, St. Luke's Hospital, Public Abattoir, and the Sewage Works (Deighton) commenced recordings. At each station there is one Deposit Gauge and one Lead Peroxide Apparatus, and the analyses are carried out by the Sewage Works Manager and the Public Analyst.

The following graphs show the records of the Deposit Gauges for the months of August to December.

DEPOSIT GAUGES.



ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	...	12
Number of Council houses disinfested	...	...	12
Number of other houses found to be infested	...	...	21
Number of houses treated by Contractor with liquid H.C.N. Gas—			
(a) Privately owned	...	...	1
(b) Council houses	...	...	16*

* This figure includes the houses adjoining the bug infested houses.

6 Council houses have been treated with liquid insecticide and D.D.T. and/or Gammexane, and all are now reported to be free from bugs; 18 privately owned houses have been similarly treated, 8 are reported to be free from bugs and the remaining houses are still under observation.

992 inspections for general cleanliness and vermin have been made of Council houses ; of these, 107 were re-visits to houses previously found to be unsatisfactory.

1,036 inspections have been made of private houses, the occupiers of which had applied for Council houses. 18 of these were found to be bug infested ; of these 18, 13 were granted Council houses, and on removal the furniture was fumigated by liquid H.C.N. gas in the Council's removal van, and the beddings passed through the steam disinfecter.

All privately owned houses found on inspection to be bug infested have been dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949.

As an additional precaution, 113 visits have been paid to dealers in second-hand furniture and clothing and to furniture removers in an effort to prevent the distribution by these channels. No evidence of vermin was found during these visits.

HOUSING.

Houses erected by the Corporation since 1914.

1914 to 1944	...	...	5349	
1945	...	...	8	(Prefabricated Arcon Type)
1946	...	...	242	do
1946	...	...	4	(Permanent)
1947	...	...	59	(including 12 "Esiform" permanent prefabricated)
1948	...	...	282	(including 148 "Esiform" permanent prefabricated)
1949	...	...	283	(including 156 "Esiform" permanent prefabricated)
1950	...	...	220	(including 126 "Esiform" permanent prefabricated)

Houses in course of Erection. 320

Housing condition—Statistics—Year ending 31st December, 1950.

1. Estimated population	...	...	...	129,600
2. General Death rate	...	...	...	13.72
3. Death rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.36
4. Infantile mortality	...	...	...	26
5. Number of dwelling houses of all classes	...	...	...	42,843
6. Number of Working class dwelling houses	...	...	...	36,391
7. Number of new Working class houses erected	...	...	...	266

Number of new Houses erected during the year.

1. By the Local Authority	...	...	...	220
2. By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	46

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(a) (i)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	791
(ii)	Number of inspections made for this purpose	...	...	...	791
(iii)	Number of revisits	...	...	...	1,413
(b) (i)	Number of dwellinghouses (including under Sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	1
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	1
(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	1
(d)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the proceeding subhead) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	231

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers:—

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied	117
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	154
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	133
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	16
(iii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition Orders were quashed under Section 2 Housing Act, 1949 the dwellinghouse having been made fit for human habitation	1

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. — Over-crowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellinghouses known to be over-crowded at the end of the year	93
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	128
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	577
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year	34
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	58
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	321

Progress of Slum Clearance Programme — Clearance Areas.

No further action has been taken during the year, but 24 houses have been demolished which were in Clearance Areas and subject to Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Legal Proceedings.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Nil.

Emergency Housing for Persons inadequately Housed.

Dwelling Units in Camps.

The three Army Camps which have been taken over by the Corporation and the huts of which have been reconstructed and fitted out as dwellings, provide the following accommodation:—

Bradley Road Camp	...	...	...	...	27	Dwelling Units.
Almondbury Camp	...	...	...	...	15	Dwelling Units.
Salendine Nook Camp	...	...	...	...	28	Dwelling Units.
Total	...	...	...	...	70	Dwelling Units.

Properties subject to Clearance or Demolition Orders.

71 Dwellinghouses which had been condemned have been requisitioned and emergency repairs carried out. These houses are still below the present-day standard of fitness, but they provide shelter and a home as a temporary measure for families who had been living under most unsatisfactory conditions until better accommodation becomes available.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

30 informal samples of Fertilisers, 13 informal and 3 formal samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken during 1950.

The following is a detailed list of the commodities sampled:—

Fertilisers.

Meat and Bone	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Meal	...	...	...	...	2
Bone meal	...	...	...	...	4
Superphosphate of lime	...	...	...	...	3
National Growmore Fertiliser	...	...	...	...	5
Prize Fertiliser	...	...	...	...	1
Sulphate of Ammonia	...	...	...	...	1
Rapid Lawn Fertiliser...	...	...	...	...	1
Dried Blood	...	...	...	...	2
Sangral	...	...	...	...	2
Sulphate of Potash	...	...	...	...	1
Soluble Blood	...	...	...	...	2
Tomorite	...	...	...	...	1
Orgarite	...	...	...	...	1
Basic slag	...	...	...	...	1
Russian Bone Flour	...	...	...	...	1
					30

Feeding Stuffs.

Bran	...	...	...	...	3	(1 formal)
No. 1 Dairy Nuts	...	...	...	...	1	(formal)
Pea Meal	...	...	...	...	1	(formal)
Cooked Flaked Maize	...	...	...	...	1	
Ray-O-Vitol Chick Mash	...	...	...	...	1	
Solvitax Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	1	
Poultry Balancer Meal	...	...	...	...	1	
Egyptian cotton cake	...	...	...	...	1	
Pure White Fish Meal	...	...	...	...	1	
Intensive Laying Pellets	...	...	...	...	1	
Sussex ground oats	...	...	...	...	1	
Maize meal	...	...	...	...	1	
Cattle cubes No. 1	...	...	...	...	1	
Extracted Linseed meal	...	...	...	...	1	
					16	

The following is a statement of deficiencies and irregularities found in the samples taken together with a statement of action taken:—

No.	Nature of samples	Declared contents	per cent.	Result of analysis	per cent.	Remarks
2	Fish Meal (Fertilizer)	Nitrogen Phosphoric Acid	8.0 —	Nitrogen Phosphoric Acid	7.8 7.0	Unsatisfactory— incomplete declaration. Vendor warned.
20	Sangral	Nitrogen Phosphoric Acid Soluble Insoluble Potash	14.65 — 5.48 0.80 6.13	Nitrogen Phosphoric Acid Soluble Insoluble Potash	13.4 — 5.0 0.1 5.6	Proportion of nitrogen below declared standard. Stock withdrawn.
21	National Grow-More Fertiliser	Nitrogen Phosphoric Acid Soluble Insoluble Total Potash	7.0 — 6.0 1.0 7.0 7.0	Nitrogen Phosphoric Acid Soluble Insoluble Total Potash	7.3 — 7.0 1.3 8.3 5.9	Proportion of Potash below declared standard. Stock withdrawn.
29	Extracted Linseed Meal	Oil Albuminoids	2.0 34.0	Oil Albuminoids	1.5 34.9	Proportion of oil below declared standard. Vendor seen. Stock exhausted. No further supplies received.

SCHOOLS.

Periodical inspections were made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff during the year, and any defects found were notified to the Education Authority or the School Managers.

145 inspections were made.

The following is a summary of the defects found and those remedied during the year:—

Defects	Schools under jurisdiction of Education Committee		Voluntary Schools	
	No. found	No. remedied	No. found	No. remedied
Defective W.C. pedestals	1	1	7	7
Defective flush pipe to W.C. pedestal	1	1	2	2
W.C.s without doors or to which doors are defective	15	5	12	12
W.C. pedestals without seats or pads or to which seats and pads are defective	26	26	11	11
Defective paving at entrance to W.C.s	—	—	1	1
W.C.s requiring cleansing	—	—	10	10
Defective drain to W.C.	1	1	1	1
Defective roof to W.C.s	3	—	—	—
Defective ceiling plaster to W.C.s ...	2	—	—	—
	49	34	44	44

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1926.

Two persons were found to be dealing with Rag Flocks; 7 visits were made in ascertaining this. Three samples were taken. These were found on examination to be satisfactory.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The problem of surface infestation continues to be dealt with by three full-time Rodent Operatives, proceeding in accordance with the technique specified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. A system of servicing is available and this is applied as required by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which came into operation on the 31st March, 1950. In cases where drains are suspected of being the cause of Rodent Infestation, tests are carried out and all cases of defective drains are dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1936.

The treatment of sewers is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

The following is a summary of action taken during the year:—

Complaints received		No. with evidence of Infestation	No. with no evidence
Business premises	Private dwellings		
109	158	245	22

Visits made	Estimated number of rats destroyed	No. of premises treated	No. of premises cleared
3737	2010	291	29

No. of drains tested	No. of drains found defective
38	25

Mice.

Complaints received		No. with no evidence	Treatments carried out	No. of visits made	No. of premises cleared
Business premises	Private dwellings				
101	39	Nil	277	1976	91

SEWER TREATMENT.

Maintenance treatments were carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department in January and December.

There are 4079 sewer manholes in the Borough.

The following statement supplied by the Borough Engineer shows the action taken and results obtained:—

Number of manholes baited	Number showing complete takes	Number showing partial takes	Number showing no take
1011	Nil	328	683

AIR RAID SHELTERS.

These were inspected periodically by the Sanitary Inspectors, and those which were found to require cleansing or to be closed owing to persistent misuse were notified to the Borough Engineer.

The following is a summary of inspections made:—

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	730
Number satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	587
Number dirty	...	...	...	...	...	134
Number closed because of persistent misuse	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number demolished (dangerous condition)	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<u>730</u>

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

410 inspections of public conveniences were made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year with the following result:—

Number found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	376
Number found offensive	...	...	...	...	...	30
Number found defective	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<u>410</u>

The unsatisfactory conditions found were notified to the Borough Engineer for the necessary attention.

WASTE FOOD BINS.

During the summer months inspection of waste food bins is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and a report on the conditions found is forwarded weekly to the Cleansing Superintendent.

2106 food bins were inspected during the year.

The following statement shows the conditions found:—

1. Structural Condition of Bins.

Satisfactory	1993
No lids	44
Defective bins and/or defective or badly fitting lids ...	69
	2106

2. Cleanliness of Bins.

Satisfactory	2106
Requiring cleansing	Nil
	2106

INSPECTION OF BEER CELLARS.

Periodical inspections have been made of these during the year. All defects found on previous inspections have been remedied and there is nothing outstanding to report.

MILK SUPPLY.

Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944.

Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The following table shows the number of distributors of milk and of dairies in the Borough at 31st December, 1950.

Distributors	In Borough	Coming into Borough	Total
...	133	9	142
	(Includes 96 selling from shops)		
Dairies	21	—	21
Shops selling Bottled Milk ...	102	—	102

Licenses issued under the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Description of Licence	Number in force 31st December, 1950
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation, Tuberculin Tested	43
Dealer's Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation, Tuberculin Tested	7
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation, Pasteurised	35
Dealer's Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation, Pasteurised	4
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation, Sterilised	97
Dealer's Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation, Sterilised	1
Pasteuriser's Licence	2

In the two dairies where licences are in force authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised", the milk is processed by the "High Temperature Short Time" method. There is a well-equipped laboratory at each dairy in which samples of both untreated and treated milk are frequently examined.

Approximately 7,000 gallons of milk are pasteurised daily. This figure includes approximately 330 gallons of "Tuberculin Tested" milk which is retailed as "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)". The sale of "Pasteurised" milk has remained constant during the year.

During the year more producer retailers have commenced producing "Tuberculin Tested" milk and the sale of this grade of milk would appear to be on the increase.

During the past four years the amount of milk pasteurised in the Borough has increased from approximately 4,300 gallons daily to the present approximate figure of 7,000 gallons daily. Also at 31st December 1946, only three licences were in force authorising the sale of "Pasteurised" milk whereas at 31st December, 1950, there were 39.

At the 31st December, 1946 there were 5 producer retailers of "Tuberculin Test" milk in the Borough and 11 others who held dealer's licences to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk. At the 31st December, 1950 there were 15 producer retailers of "Tuberculin Tested" milk in the Borough, also 13 coming into the Borough and 50 others who held dealer's licences.

Milk Supplied to Schools.

All the schools in the Borough under the jurisdiction of the Education Department are now supplied with "Pasteurised" milk. Thirty-six samples of the milk have been examined and thirty-four satisfied the prescribed tests.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

(Carried out in the Laboratory at the Health Department, Huddersfield.)

UNDESIGNATED RAW MILK.

PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH					PRODUCED OUT OF THE BOROUGH				
No. of Samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage satisfactory	No. Un-satisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage unsatisfactory	No. of Samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage satisfactory	No. Un-satisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage unsatisfactory
184	173	94.02	11	5.98	74	73	98.65	1	1.35

DESIGNATED MILK.**Tuberculin Tested Milk.**

PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH					PRODUCED OUT OF THE BOROUGH				
No. of Samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage satisfactory	No. Un-satisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage unsatisfactory	No. of Samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage satisfactory	No. Un-satisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage unsatisfactory
40	36	90.00	4	10.00	65	55	84.62	10	15.38

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK.

(Processed in the Borough).

No. of Samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	UNSATISFACTORY					
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Percentage	Phosphatase Test	Percentage
9	9	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK.

(Processed out of the Borough).

No. of Samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	UNSATISFACTORY					
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Percentage	Phosphatase Test	Percentage
7	7	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

PASTEURISED MILK.

(Processed in the Borough).

No. of Spls.	No. Satisfactory	Percentage	UNSATISFACTORY					
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Percentage	Phosphatase Test	Percentage
102	102	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

PASTEURISED MILK.

(Processed out of the Borough.)

No. of Spls.	No. Satisfactory	Percentage	UNSATISFACTORY					
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Percentage	Phosphatase Test	Percentage
15	15	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

STERILISED MILK.

(Processed out of the Borough.)

No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory	Percentage	UNSATISFACTORY	
			Turbidity Test	Percentage
16	16	100.00	—	—

SCHOOL'S SUPPLY. PASTEURISED MILK.

No. of Spls.	No. Satisfactory	Percentage	UNSATISFACTORY					
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Percentage	Phosphatase Test	Percentage
36	34	94.44	2	5.56	—	—	2	5.56

SUMMARY OF ALL MILKS, BOTH DESIGNATED AND UNDESIGNATED, SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION.

No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory	Percentage
548	520	94.90	28	5.10

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI.

(Carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield).

UNDESIGNATED.

No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH			PRODUCED OUT OF THE BOROUGH		
			No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage
39	1	2.56	22	1	4.55	17	—	—

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.

No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH			PRODUCED OUT OF THE BOROUGH		
			No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage
23	—	—	10	—	—	13	—	—

ACCREDITED MILK.

No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH			PRODUCED OUT OF THE BOROUGH		
			No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage
13	2	15.38	13	2	15.38	—	—	—

PASTEURISED MILK.

No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	PROCESSED IN THE BOROUGH			PROCESSED OUT OF THE BOROUGH		
			No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage
2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

STERILISED MILK.

No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	PROCESSED IN THE BOROUGH			PROCESSED OUT OF THE BOROUGH		
			No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

SUMMARY OF ALL MILK EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli Found	Percentage
78	3	3.846

As a result of the investigation of the three positive samples of milk, by Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, five cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Under provisions contained in the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, powers relating to infected milk were extended to enable a Medical Officer of Health to stop the sale of infected milk or to require the milk to be diverted for heat treatment, if there is evidence that it is infected with organisms communicable to man. A Medical Officer of Health may also require milk to be diverted for heat treatment if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that milk is so infected.

It has not been necessary to take any action under these provisions during the year 1950.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture and for the sale of ice cream	32
Number of premises registered for sale of ice cream	279
Manufacturers using heat treatment	12
Manufacturers using cold mix	5
Number registered not manufacturing at present	12
Premises where manufacture has been discontinued	3

The manufacture of ice cream is governed by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 to 1951, made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Ice cream is prepared at present by two different methods. In the "hot mix" method the ingredients are heated to and kept at a temperature of not less than 150°F. for 30 minutes, or alternatively of not less than 160°F. for 10 minutes, the whole is then emulsified, cooled and frozen.

In the "cold mix" method a proprietary powder is mixed with water and the mix frozen. In general the "cold mix" is used only where small quantities of ice cream are prepared.

For assessing the bacterial cleanliness of ice cream, samples are examined by the methylene blue reduction test and according to the time taken to reduce the methylene blue are placed in one of four provisional grades. The four grades being defined as follows:—

Grade 1. Time taken to reduce methylene blue $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.

Grade 2. Time taken to reduce methylene blue $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours.

Grade 3. Time taken to reduce methylene blue $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Grade 4. Time taken to reduce methylene blue 0 hours (i.e., reduction at the end of the preincubation period).

Samples falling within Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory, and those falling within Grades 3 and 4, unsatisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.

Produced in the Borough.

No. of Samples	SATISFACTORY					UNSATISFACTORY				
	Grade 1	Percentage	Grade 2	Percentage	Total Percentage	Grade 3	Percentage	Grade 4	Percentage	Total Percentage
243	101	41.56	87	35.80	77.36	24	9.88	31	12.76	22.64

Produced out of the Borough

No. of Samples	SATISFACTORY					UNSATISFACTORY				
	Grade 1	Percentage	Grade 2	Percentage	Total Percentage	Grade 3	Percentage	Grade 4	Percentage	Total Percentage
192	100	52.08	67	34.90	86.98	14	7.29	11	5.73	13.02

The percentage of satisfactory samples is higher than in 1949, both for ice cream produced in the Borough and outside the Borough.

SUMMARY OF ALL ICE CREAM SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage	Number Unsatisfactory	Percentage
435	355	81.61	80	18.39

FOOD INSPECTION.

Bye-laws relating to the "Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air" have been adopted under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and came into operation on the 21st August, 1950. The object of these bye-laws is to secure the observance of clean conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, including the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of such food.

The following visits and inspections were made during the year :—

Public Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	678
Slaughterhouse for horses (Human Consumption)	...					128
Restaurants and School Kitchens	...	...	...			148
Food Shops (Butchers, etc., Bye-laws)	...	...	...			1081
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	104
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	371
Markets and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	945
						3455

Summary of defects found and work done during the year :—

Nature of Defect.	Found.	Remedied.
Dirty premises	9	9
Insufficient washing accommodation	5	5
Insufficient lavatory accommodation	1	1
Defective W.C.s	2	2
Defective sink	1	1
Defective floors	3	3
Defective plaster	7	7
Defective drains	11	11
Insufficient ventilation	16	16
	55	55

TRANSPORT OF MEAT.

Constant supervision is kept on vehicles at the Public Abattoir for cleanliness. Three new vehicles lined throughout with stainless steel have been provided.

HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES.

On the passing and coming into force of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, authority was obtained under Section 45 of the Act for the registration of hawkers of food and their premises.

This section states that—as from the commencement of this section the following provisions shall have effect in the Borough:—

- (a) No person other than a person keeping open shop for the sale of food shall either by himself or by any person employed by him sell offer or expose for sale any food from any cart barrow or other vehicle or from any basket pail tray or other receptacle unless he is registered with the Corporation;
- (b) No premises shall be used as storage accommodation for any food intended for sale from a cart barrow or other vehicle or from a basket pail tray or other receptacle unless the premises are registered as aforesaid.

The section also provides for contraventions, for the refusal to register persons and premises and for appeals against such refusal.

The number of premises on the register at 31st December, 1950 was 27 comprising the following:—

Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	13
Fish and Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	9
Fish, Rabbits and Poultry	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/> 27 <hr/>

49 visits have been paid to the registered premises during 1950.

MEAT.

The Public Abattoir continues to be used as a centre for slaughter under the Meat and Livestock Control Order, 1940. Ten private slaughter houses still remain unused; the only private slaughter house now licenced is used for the slaughter of horses.

The carcasses of all animals slaughtered are inspected at the slaughter house prior to removal for distribution.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered, and the number and percentages found diseased or unsound.

	Cattle (ex Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Number killed	7721	2087	4504	27692	8908	50912
Number inspected	7721	2087	4504	27692	8908	50912
All diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	41	27	85	57	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1499	569	9	2422	128	
Percentage of the num- ber killed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	19.44	29.22	0.79	9.05	2.07	
Tuberculosis Only						
Whole carcasses condemned	24	129	5	—	24	
Percentage whole carcasses	0.31	6.18	0.11	—	0.26	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	817	525	—	—	467	
Percentage of the num- ber killed affected with Tuberculosis	10.57	25.15	—	—	5.24	

TUBERCULOUS ORDER, 1938.

Number of cows slaughtered	...	...	...	11
Number wholly condemned	...	...	...	9
Number where offals only condemned	...	...	...	2
Weight of carcasses condemned	...	...	...	4260 lbs.

**THE TOTAL WEIGHTS OF CONDEMMED MEAT AND OFFALS
ARE AS FOLLOWS :—**

Beef ...	...	...	...	97,234 lbs.
Mutton ...	...	...	...	3,591 lbs.
Pork ...	...	...	...	14,773 lbs.
Veal ...	...	...	...	1,404 lbs.
Offals ...	...	...	...	110,597 lbs.
				<hr/>
				227,599 lbs.

SLAUGHTER OF HORSES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

323 horses were slaughtered during the year for human consumption and all were examined by the meat inspectors. None was found unfit for human consumption.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CALVES.

5 calves were found to be affected with tuberculosis during the year. Each case was notified to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for follow-up action.

TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY.

3 fowls were found to be affected with tuberculosis and were dealt with accordingly by destruction.

OTHER FOODS FOUND UNSOUND OR UNWHOLESOME.

Tinned Goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,581	
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	706	lbs.
Cockles ...	...	...	...	...	...	70	lbs.
Corn Flakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	32	packets
Prawns ...	...	...	...	...	...	240	lbs.
Rabbits ...	...	...	...	...	...	125	lbs.
Cheese ...	...	...	...	...	...	39	lbs.
Christmas Puddings ...	...	...	...	...	...	347	
Fruit ...	...	...	...	...	...	28	bottles
Brawn ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	lbs.
Salad Cream ...	...	...	...	...	...	169	bottles
Pork Pies ...	...	...	...	...	...	72	
Sauce ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	bottles
Jam ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	jars
Eggs ...	...	...	...	...	...	953	
Sausage ...	...	...	...	...	...	19	lbs.
Chocolate ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	lbs.
Groats ...	...	...	...	...	...	140	lbs.
Chickens ...	...	...	...	...	...	28	lbs.
Potatoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360	lbs.
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	lbs.
Prunes ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	lbs.
Cooked Meat ...	...	...	...	...	...	25½	lbs.
Pressed beef ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	lbs.
Boiled Ham ...	...	...	...	...	...	228½	lbs.
Black Puddings ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	lbs.
Peas ...	...	...	...	...	...	26	lbs.
Jellies ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,090	
Mincemeat ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	jars.
Pudding Mixture ...	...	...	...	...	...	85	packets
Malt Tablets ...	...	...	...	...	...	168	tubes
Self Raising Flour ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	lbs.
Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...	16½	lbs.
Oysters ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	
Arrowroot ...	...	...	...	...	...	123	lbs.
Oatmeal ...	...	...	...	...	...	212	lbs.
Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	98	lbs.
Sago ...	...	...	...	...	...	224	lbs.
Custard Powder ...	...	...	...	...	...	72	packets
Biscuits ...	...	...	...	...	...	168	lbs.
Coconut ...	...	...	...	...	...	180	lbs.
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	lbs.
Boiling Fowls ...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Report on action taken under the above act in the County Borough of Huddersfield during the year 1950.

Food Examination.

The chemical analysis of food is carried out in the Laboratory of the Public Analyst, the bacteriological examination in the laboratory at the Health Department, Huddersfield, and the Biological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield.

1. Articles Analysed.

Formal Samples.					
New milk	...	...	...	...	324
					Of this number 15 were certified as adulterated.
Informal Samples.					
Mayonaise	...	...	...	...	2
Sandwich spread	...	...	...	...	8
Pork Sausage	...	...	...	...	3
Sausage	...	...	...	...	6
Ice cream	...	...	...	...	72
Beer	...	...	...	...	12
Wappy stout	...	...	...	...	2
					Of this number 1 was certified as unsatisfactory.
New milk	...	...	...	...	5
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	4
Butter	...	...	...	...	2
Margarine	...	...	...	...	2
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	...	2
Cheese	...	...	...	...	2
Pepper	...	...	...	...	8
Mustard	...	...	...	...	2
Sauce	...	...	...	...	2
Potted Meat	...	...	...	...	3
Pressed Beef	...	...	...	...	1
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	6
					Of this number 1 was certified as unsatisfactory.
Borax	...	...	...	...	3
Peanut Butter	...	...	...	...	1
Soup	...	...	...	...	6
Jam Tarts	...	...	...	...	7
Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	3
Mineral Waters	...	...	...	...	4
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	3
Cornflour	...	...	...	...	1
Gravy Salt	...	...	...	...	2
Coffee	...	...	...	...	6
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	3
Fruit Puree	...	...	...	...	2
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	3
Semolina	...	...	...	...	1
Parishes Food	...	...	...	...	1
Honey	...	...	...	...	1
Tea	...	...	...	...	1
					This was certified as unsatisfactory.
Shredded Suet	...	...	...	...	1
White Bread	...	...	...	...	1
Brown Bread	...	...	...	...	1
Almond Flavouring	...	...	...	...	1

Self-raising Flour	...	...	...	...	2
Gelatine	...	...	...	...	2
Herbal Drink	...	...	...	...	1
Jelly Crystals	...	...	...	...	2
Cake Mixture	...	...	...	...	2
Bi-carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	1
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	...	1
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	1
Pickles	...	...	...	...	1
Processed Peas	...	...	...	...	1
Jam	...	...	...	...	2
Boracic Acid	...	...	...	...	2
Calf's Foot Jelly	...	...	...	...	1
Indian Brandee	1
Castor Oil	1
Mince Pies	2
Arrowroot	2
Liquid Paraffin	1
Cough Mixture	2

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2. Details of samples reported by the Public Analyst to be adulterated.

No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings.
18	New milk	Adulterated by at least 1.6% extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample found genuine.
31	New milk	Adulterated by abstraction of 4.3% fatty solids.	Case heard 13th March, 1950. Vendor fined £3.
39	New milk	Adulterated by at least 1.1% extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample found genuine.
65	New milk	Adulterated by at least 11% extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample found genuine.
85	New milk	Adulterated by abstraction of 7.6% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample found genuine.
13 (informal)	Wappy Stout	Proportion of lead abnormally high.	New pumps with stainless steel and plastic pipes fitted.
128	Jersey milk	Deficient in milk fat under "Milk (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1947".	Referred to the Ministry of Food.
140	New milk	Adulterated by abstraction of 18.6% fatty solids.	Case heard 14th August, 1950. Vendor fined £5.
157	New milk	Adulterated by at least 6.1% extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample found genuine.
184	New milk	Adulterated by abstraction of 2.6% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample found genuine.
196	New milk	Adulterated by at least 2.5% extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample found genuine.
203	New milk	Adulterated by abstraction of 12.6% fatty solids.	Case heard 6th October, 1950. Vendor fined £5.
231	New milk	Adulterated by at least 5.4% extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample found genuine.
115 (informal)	Tea	Tea found to be contaminated with a disinfectant.	Stock voluntarily surrendered by Vendor and destroyed.

276	New milk	Adulterated by at least 1.4% extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample found genuine.
296	New milk	Adulterated by at least 2.3% extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample found genuine.
322	New milk	Adulterated by abstraction of 9% fatty solids.	Case heard 26th January 1951. Vendor fined £3.
213 (informal)	Baking Powder	Available carbon di-oxide is low.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Stocks withdrawn from sale.

3. Offences other than Adulteration.

No.	Article	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings
269	New milk	Pasteurised milk sold as Tuberculin Tested milk.	Case heard 15th December, 1950. Defendant granted an absolute discharge on payment of costs.

4. Legal Proceedings.

Date.	No. of sample	Offence Charged	Name of Defendant	Result
1950 13th March	31	Selling new milk from which 4.3% fatty solids had been abstracted.	R. B.	Fined £3.
14th August	140	Selling new milk from which 18.6% fatty solids had been abstracted.	E. S. D.	Fined £5.
6th October	203	Selling new milk from which 12.6% fatty solids had been abstracted.	F. S.	Fined £5.
17th November	8 and 9 (of year 1949)	Selling cornflour containing sodium carbonate and iron filings.	H. T. M. G. A. C.	Case adjourned until 20.11.50.
20th November	do.	do.	H. T. M. G. A. C.	Defendant granted an absolute discharge. Fined £7. Fined £10. (This case had been adjourned from 21st March 1949 for attendance of third party.)
15th December	269	Selling Pasteurised Milk as Tuberculin tested.	F. S.	Absolute discharge on payment of costs.
1951 26th January	322	Selling new milk from which 9% fatty solids had been abstracted.	H. J.	Fined £3.

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